LADIES' GOODS.

Bankrupt Stock

BICKERTON & JEFFERY

No. 36 WASHINGTON-ST., posite FIELD, LEITER & CO.

The said stock consists in part of the following: Ladies' Suits, Ladies' Polo aises, Redingotes, Cloaks, Dolmans, Fur Sacques, and Muffs; Embroidered Camel's Hair; Polonaises, unmade; Bl'k Al-pacas; Serges and Biarritz Cloth, by the yard; House Wrappers; Cashmere Capes and Talmas, for Spring wear; In-fants' Underclothing; full lines of Corsets; Children's Pique Cloaks and Dresses; Linen Suits, Lawn Suits, Paris Mus-In Suits and Polonaises, Buttons, Braids, Gimps, and Orna-

This sale presents to the Ladies an unusua prortunity to buy GREAT BARGAINS. The above stock must be sold regardless of set or value by the 20th inst. On Wednesday, Jan. 21, the undersigned will receive hids for all stock remaining unsold. All bids subject to the approval of the Court.

D. L. HOUGH. Assignee,

36 Washington-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

VESTINGS,

NS OF HUSBANDRY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

MARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES.

L A. BUTTERS & O.

08 MADISON-EL.,

, Clothing, Boots, Shos, &c. DAY, Jan. 15, at 16 o'clock, at cr sales-

lar Saturday's Sas.

FURNISHING GODS,

chandise, on SATURDAY, Jan.J., at 26, missroom, 16 Madisoned.

missroom, 17 Madisoned.

missroom, 18 Madisoned.

missroom

F. HODGES & C.,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. &c.,

WABASH-AV., COR. MADISON-ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

REMOVAL. The Cook County Savings Bani

Corner Clark and Madison-sts

GENERAL NOTICES.

CITY

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874. ATTENTION!

S. S. HAYES,

City Comptroller, Room 3 City Hall.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Wade is no longer Manager of the Northern Illinois Department of the Life Association of America, and that no acts hereafter done by him, moneys paid to him, will be re-nised by the said Association.

HENRY W. HOUGH, Pres't. J. S. PIERCE, Sec'y. St. Louis, Jan. 9, 1674.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society

recision:

matrice, That hereafter no letter of application will rematrice attention unless NAME and ADDRESS are plainly
man accompanied by a respectable reference, whose
loss and ADDRESS must also be given, so that informaman can be satisfactorily and promptly procured, and the
planni, if worthy, he more speedily and certainly reman and accept at the request of the person for whom
the faculty of the person of the person for whom
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that the person for the person that the person that the person the person that t

DANIEL BURCKY, Collectors.
JAMES H. ELY.

NOTICE.

B. R. PHILLIPS & SON, 165 Wabash-av., Chicago OR EXCHANGE.

1,000 to 200,000 worth of choice Western lands

WE REPRESENT THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO...

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMP'Y.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

GERMAN-AMERICAN INS. CO. Assets, over...........\$1,600,000. IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY

Assets, over.....\$200,000, S. M. MOORE & CO.

119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

GIFT CONCERT. 4th Grand Gift Concert

Public Library of Ky OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

FULL DRAWING ASSURED: Tuesday, the 31st of March next.

\$1,500,000



Watts & Co., BUSINESS REVIEW

CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S

REVIEW FOR 1873.

A Business Guide and Reference Book to the Leading Mercantile Houses and Manu-facturing Interests of Chicago.

E. COLBERT, Editor.

Contains matter of interest to all business men. Possessing a permanent value as an Advertising Medium. Copies sent FREE to all responsible merchants and manufactur-ers throughout the Northwest.

DUSINESS TIEN in all D branches why desire M to reach the sountry to Great Medium for that purpose. Special space, with tooms, can may be sounted.

FURS!

FINEST STOCK-LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO.,

70 MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL

\$15,000.00

FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICE AND EASY TERMS.

Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block. BALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

118 & 120 Monroe-st. BLANK BOOKS

\$300,000. Capital Prize, \$50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

WASHINGTON.

The Financial Ouestion Further Discussed in the Senate.

Morton and Howe Combat the Views Advanced by Senator Schurz.

The Administration Undecided Concerning Louisiana Affairs.

Hints as to a Little Speculation of Butler, Warmoth, and Casey.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in the House.

Speculations as to the Next Nominee for the Chief-Justiceship.

NATIONAL FINANCES. Special Disputch to The Chicago Fribuse.
THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The time of the Sen.
ste to-day was given up to debate on the finances. Mr.
Morton led off with a reply to the criticisms of Mr.
Schurz, and was followed by Judge Howe, who pretented his plan for the converting of our present irredeemable notes into redoemable currency. The Judge
upped that

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS. THE ADMINISTRATION CHANGES PRONT. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Appearances indicate that the reupning family has again embarked in the business of making money, and to aid their speculations have concluded to undertake the manipulation of politics whenever they can do so profitably. Up to the time that Congress adjourned for the holiday recess, the President had been stubborn and persistent in his determination to support the Kellogg Government in Louisiana, This unwavering support was an Administration measure, and was ably defended and sustained as such by Senator Morton and others of the Administration statesmen. During the recess, however, a change of mind was betrayed by His Excellency. He wavered as to the justice of the cause, and finally, after an interview with Carpenter and Ben Builer, he amnounced that he was in favor of a new election in

The announcement fell like a thunderboll upon the Kellogg Committee, and created great consternation in the minds of the Kellogg Congressmen, who hold their seats by virtue of the election of 1872. As soon as they heard it, they called upon the President and begged to know if the rumor was correct. Grant replied, without great circumlocution; that it was; that L. had come to the opinion that the last election in Louisana was an organized fraud; that no proper count of the vote had ever been taken; and that it ought to be set aside by Congress, and a new election ordered to be held

his opinion, the crestfalse Congressmen withdrew from his presence. The matter coming to Senator Morton's ears, he too sought the presence of the Chief Magistrate, as the too sought the presence of the Chief Magistrate, as the presence of the Chief Magistrate, as the presence of the Chief Magistrate, as stormy nature, while it was more as stormy nature, while it was more as the point. An interview was had with the President by one of the interested parties subsequently to the Morton anterview, in which it transpured that Grant had again changed his mind, or was in a fair way to a resumption of his former policy. The substance of the Morton interview, as near as it can be got at, was, that the Senator represented in strong colors that he had undertaken the defense of the Kellogg Government with the understanding that the Administration would support him in doing so, and that he desired to have explained whether the Administration now proposed to leave him in the lurch, and go back on the previous understanding. The Senator is represented to have been very determined in tone and manner, with the result already stated.

The explanation of the manner in which this change of the Presidential mind was brought about is somewhat lengthy and complicated.

LUURISMA FINANCES.

The State of Louisians is involved in a debt of over ES,000,000. Of this debt, \$30,00,000 or more is claimed to have been illegally and unconstitutionally contracted, but there seems to be no dispute that the remainder is lessily due. The tarable valuation of all the property in the State is \$250,000,000. The interest on "the legal debt," as it is termed, of the State, amounts annually to the state of the contracted but there seems to be no dispute that the remainder is lessily due. The tarable valuation of all the property in the State is \$250,000,000. To have the war; and they are all paid good salaries. The expense of carrying on the State Government is about \$1,500,000. To pay the annual interest on the dollar. The people feel that they cannot p

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

NOTES AND NEWS.

visement.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME
was before the House Committee on Post-Offices and
Post-Roads to-day. William Orton, President of the
Western Union, appeared in opposition to the measure
and Hubbard, of New Hampshire, who has beer
Creswell a right-hand man in this matter, appeared
on behalf of the Postmaster-General. No indication
have not the contrast of the Com-

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES.
WIST VIBORIA CONTESTED SEATS.
Mr. SHITH (N.Y.), from the Committee

CANADIAN POLITICS.

CASUALTIES.

PURCHASED LEGISLATION.

[To the Associated Press.] LEGAL-TENDERS.

of the Laws, reported a bill providing for an appeal from the Circuit Gourd a bill providing for an appeal from the Circuit Gourd to the Supreme Court in cases of habeas corpus.

After remarks by Massan, POLAND and WOOD, the later stating that the necessity for his bill was caused by the repeal of a like law some years ago, in order to anticipate the decision of the Supreme Court in the Multigan case, the bill passed.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS.

Mr. HANDALL, from the Committee on Bules, reported a rule vesting the appointment and removal of official reporters of the House in the Speaker, and requiring them to farmish for publication statements of the rule elicited a long discussion. Finally the rule was adopted, and the Speaker amounced that he would now appoint the present corps of reporters and would esercise in the future the power of removal only for cause, the cause to be entered in the journal Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Bules, reported a rule forbadding the printing of private bills on their introduction.

After a long discussion, the subject was laid on the table.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, E. H. BOBERTS in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill. A long discussion took place on the amendment of cred has Tuesday by Mr. RANDALL to punish officers for making outleys in excess of appropriations, to which Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered an amendment of cred has Tuesday by Mr. RANDALL to punish others for making outleys in excess of appropriations, to which Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered an amendment of cred has Tuesday by Mr. RANDALL to punish others for making outleys in excess of appropriations, to which Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered an amendment of cred has Tuesday by Mr. RANDALL to punish other strenges for making outleys in excess of appropriations, to which Mr. LOUGHRIDGE offered an amendment of cred has Tuesday by Mr. RANDALL to punish other the president may authorize in writing such expenditions of 75 to 52, and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. morrow again take up for action the case of Gen. Howard.

says his health is much improved. He will not resume his place in the Senate at present, but will next week return to Massachusetts, having abandoned his trip to Florida.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUPPRAGE ASSOCIATION — commenced its session here to-day. Sinsun B. Anthony presiding. Letters were received from G. Smith and B. A. Butler, expressive of their sympathy with the cause. Mrs. James, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Blake, and Mrs. Gags addressed the Convention. A petition to Gongress was proposed, saking for equal rights and praying that a law be passed exempting women from taxation for national purposes so long as they are unrepresented in the National Council.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Petitions were presented asking for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. Referred.

WOMAN SUFFAMER.

Mesers. INGALIS, LOGAN, SARGENT, and FENTON presented petitions asking for the right of suffrage for women.

SALARIES OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. RAWSEY, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Fost-Roads, reported favorably on the petition that the salaries of letter-carriers be fixed at \$1,000 per annum, and the Committee was discharged from further consideration thereof.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

for Consideration.

Delegate Whittemore.

sin ion Washington of the Na-

Three Sets of Resolutions Presented

Definitive Action Taken by the

Thoughtful Speech Made by

THE LABOR QUESTION. No Improvement in Affairs in the Pottsville Coal Region.

> The Great Coal Companies Said to Be In League to Force a Strike.

> > Strike of the LaSalle Miners-The

Louisiana Labor Troubles.

INSTIFIABLE HOSTICIDE.

INDIANAPOLIA, Ind., Jan., IS.—The Coroner's in the case of Corwin for shooting Cel. Stillves Anderson, yesterday, rendered a verbit: this a moon of justifiable homicida. The preinstanty amination before the Court will be half to-more of the Court will be half to-more of the Court will be half to-more of the court will be able to the court of the court will be able to the court of the court will be able to the court of the court will be able to the court of the court of the court will be accounted.

SON, POMEROY & CO.

MORNING Jan. 16, 9% o'clk,

The President's Declining Star---Williams and Cushing.

Probabilities of an Anti-Administration Majority in the Next House.

Why William Allen Rose from the Dead.

dyet might be divided by generosity. There are occop democrats togress,—Niblack, Marshall, and others,—as I as any Republicans, and having nothing reality to do with the Democraty, it by the tie of organization. The ocracy, however, is not valid to itself. Men ack and Eddredge, and others, are, in fact, Fedia,—as busy in schemes which call for Federal as the Republicans; while the Southern Demomembers want the amplest Federal benefaction, to the assumption of Biate debts, whereoy they ollowers of Hamilton, and not of Jefferson. Rind of a Democrat is R. M. T. Hunter, who apnot to have read the revised Constitution of the distates, inasmuch as he had provided a scheme she the Federal Treasury pay the Rebal debt, is something that the English creditors of the deracy abandoned. It is not necessary to recall see of James Brooks to show that there was cally no difference between his Whiggory and Oakes Ames. Indeed, a Jeffersonian Democracy possible in the America of to-day, which has been structed by the appliances of traffic and the rary movement of capital. Our parties of to-day seen traditions which are not only of the past, tot to be revived; and, if the low vitality of the ral populace after the War had not been too slugtor respond to any suggestion of changes, we deprobably have brought the political notions of

is without either grace or content, wealth without refinement, office without conscience, and without with
out reward. But we support this book is morbidity
aggreeated by good writing.

The President has passed the ridge, and is going
down the other side, a wearied Casar. The action of
the Senate, Bar, and country on Williams' nomination
was too suites and peremptory not to have been blown
off a more general satisty behind it with the way
things have been going at Washington for the past
five years. Dense obtuseness, an unlearning mood, a
resentful selfshness, indifference to public opinion
when clearly expressed, and no adequate attention to
official duty, have made averybody go again to the
Cincinnati Convention.

The President will shortly have his nort agony, when
Cinaries Summer will be re-sizeted to has United States
Senate for six the parity,—suntained by the Hoar
bettlers, Houry Wilson, Frank Bird, Samuel Hooper,
and the intellect and respectability of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Williams himself was terrified at the remonstrance his nomination caused, and with prudence and
chagrin retired from his publicity. He was not in a
position to leave Washington on his Attorney-Generalality, having enteconced himself in a comfortable manaion, for which he is still somewhat in debt. A variety
of little influences were aliently arrayed against him
in different parts of the country, and his adopted
State of Oregon contributed, in Nesmith and others,
a found an inshing street-corner abuse.

As Congress proceeds, ill-feeting breaks out on all
sides. The country is dishartened with the succesful resulting the surface, which have a surface of the country, and his
surface, with the surface, which is assessed
ful resulting the surface of the wash fully credit;
and, while in this Siste, it sees the foolishmes snucled
here with a sullen and crap indignation.

Cash Cushing is a curiosity, a kind of Old Part, or
Benjamin Disraell, Sr., full of curiosities of literature,
and recollections of law and intrigue. We shall

THE ANDERSON TRAGEDY.

Col. Thomas N. Stillwell's Arrest for Embezzlement.

His Death at the Hands of John E. Corwin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The Sentime?s special gives the details of the Anderson homicide as follows:

"A terrible tragedy occurred here this afternoon about 5 o'clock, by which the Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, a prominent politician and banker,

by a pistol in the hands of John E. Corwin, like-

"Last December, the First National Bank of Anderson, of which Mr. Stillwell was President, suspended payment, and its affairs were placed in charge of a Receiver. On account of some alleged irregularities in its management, Mr. Stillwell was, at the last term of the Circuit

'This is to be the

LAST OF YOU OR ME;'
and immediately drew a revolver. Corwin jumped upon the counter, and, as reported by two gentlemen present, entreated Stillwell to put up his weapon. No heed was given to this, however, and Stillwell discharged his weapon at Corwin,—the ball from it striking him on the right side of the groin; but the wound was prevented from being a perhaps dangerous one by the presence of some silver coin and keys in the pocket of Corwin. The parties then, it is thought, clinched, when Corwin drew his pistol and fired twice,—both balls entering the back part of Stillwell's head, mar the right ear. He fell to the floor and

Shall They Be Prohibited by Law? Views of the President of the Board of

Trade on the Subject.

He and Others Regard the Proposition as Absurd and Hurtful.

Options Benefit the Producer, and Help Chicago.

thereof, and in actual possession of the same, shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, and confined in the county jall not exceeding \$1,000, and confined in the county jall not exceeding one year, and all such contracts shall be considered gambling contracts and void; and all money paid or deposited on the same may be recovered back, as in other cases of gaming.

Quite a number of dealers in grain and provisions were interviewed, and all were found to be opposed to the passage of the law. Their reasons for such opposition are given in the following conversations:

The reporter first any

tary's room, and told them that The Theores would like to have their views on the law which proposes to prohibit option business in grain and provisions.

Mr. How—Does it not apply to everything?
The Reporter—It applies to grain and provisions, and I suppose to everything else.

Mr. How—Yes, to everything we use.

IT WOULD BE INOPERATIVE.

Mr. Bensley—The law would be entirely inoperative then. Nobody would adhere to fit, as it aims a blow at the transactions which have benefited, and which will continue to benefit, the producers of the West, and of every other section; that is, so far as the trade of this Board extends.

INFLUENCE OF OPTION BUSINESS Reporter—What do you suppose is the difference between the average price of grain with the present option business, and what it would be if there was no speculative market in Chicago for grain and provisions?

Mr. How—That is a pretty difficult question to answer. It has always been in the interest of the producer.

Mr. Benaley—I have watched the business for seventeen years, and am fully satisfied it is dif-ficult to name a figure. But it results very largely to the benefit of the men around us who own the property.

Reporter—That is, they get more for their

be able to get for it, except in rare instances, where there was a scarcity or competition among buyers for actual consumption.

Mr. How—A great deal of corn is held by farmer; in this State at 50 cents a bushel. It is worth 58 and 60 for May delivery, and dealers in the country are able to contract for it, and sell it here at a profit of a cent or two a bushel. The farmers could not sell it if the dealers had not the privilege of selling it shead.

FUTURE DELIVERS.

Reporter—About what percentage of the grain that comes here is sold for future delivery?

Mr. Bensiay—I should say five-eighths of it.

Mr. How—It is very large, and very difficult to estimate it accurately. I should say from one-half to two-thirds.

hipped.

Mr. Bensley—If they had not the opportuni
to sell for future delivery, others would con
for small lots, and it could be bought for a mu

The reporter next saw Mr. Culbertson, a bertoon, Blair & Co., provision dealers. Reporter—What do you think of the profoption "law? Air. Culbertson, I think of the profession of the profession

"Option" law?
Mr. Culbertson—I think it is absurd.
Reporter—Would it benefit Chicago?
Mr. Culbertson—No. It would be a detriment
to everything. It would destroy business here,
and everywhere else in the State, and materially
injure the interests of those who do business
with the Board of Trade.
Reporter—Would there be any Board of Trade
if such a law was enforced?

THE HOS BUSYNESS.

THE ROO BUSINESS.

Mr. Culbertson—No. Pive men could do all the business. Why, no one could do anything. You could not buy a piece of real estate or bund a house; the Government could not buy provisions; and, instead of over 1,000,000 hogs being packed here, 100,000 would be a big number.

being packed here, 100,000 would be a log number.

Reporter—What proportion of the packing business is done in options?

Mr. Culbertson—About nine-tenths.

Reporter—Would the producer get as much for his goods if cash were paid him?

Mr. Culbertson—No; not by one-third. No-body can pay cash for everything.

Reporter—Have you heard of any one who is in favor of the law?

Mr. Culbertson—No, and I don't believe any fellow takes stock in it who has anything to loce.

ORNERALLY RECARDED As ARSUED.

The statements of the other gentlemen whom the reporter saw were substantially the same as those given; and it is eafe to say that the law is regarded by all interested parties as absurd, and that, if passed, it would be a dead letter.

THAT YANKTON DUEL.

dventures of an English Noblen

MR. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln's Benjal of the Cor Statements Attributed to Her by Mr. Herndon.

Mr. Herndon's Reply to That Deni His Interview with Mrs. Lin-

About the year 1865 I finally determined to

WEITZ THE LIFE OF RE. LENCOLN,
the tenderest, the Kindest, best and noblest of
men, ever doing and executing the good, the just
and true to men in all the paths and walks of
life. In fact, he was the Patriot of Patriots;
and now, as such, he looms up against the deep
hius smeeg the grandest figures of the age.
The quick failure of Lamon's Life of Lincoln—
its speedy repudiation by the public, caused in
part by its being tampered with about the time
it went to press, and by its wrong and injustice
done to the great dead—bas only intensified my
original idea to write the life of Mr. Lincoln,
Let me say here, once for all, that I am not one
of the authors of Lamon's Life of Lincoln. I
never wrote a sentence or a word for the biography. I am quoted by Lamon, and to that
extent I am responsible, and no further. It
is probable that I never shall rest satisfied till I
write the life. Having this determination to
write the life of Mr. Lincoln, and having heard—
say, about one year after the death of the President—that Mrs. Lincoln had arrived in the city,
and was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel,
I CALLED ON HER.

and was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel,
I CALLED ON HER,
and, after the usual running remarks about her
health, etc., I made known my purpose and
pians. I stated to her that I intended to write
the life of her husband; and, if she would consent, I should like to have some facts—a
short history of herself—to insert in the
biography. She remarked to me, in substance, that it was not usual to mention the
facts—the history of the wife—in the biography
of her husband, further than to say that the two
were married at such time and place," and to
which I replied: "That is true as a general
rule, but then there are exceptions to this rule,
and should be." At my special request, and
after some argument, she at last consented to
give me a

but if she means to cut deeper, and say that the above conversation, as well as the quotation, is false, perverted, &c.,—not what she did truly say,—then that presents a question of care on my part in taking down her testimony, and a question of memory, &c., on her part. I take

THE COURTS.

andalous Conduct of a Coon.

Bankruptcy Items-New Suits Criminal Cases

A 85,000 COOK.

THE MILL

Second Day's Proc

Plans for National and

Charges.

Discriminating Fre Be Protested A

MORNING S Millers' Convention

As a substitute for Mr Palmer, of Pittsburgh, which was adopted: Received, That this Asso-ganization of State organiz-to this National Association appointed at this time to de-port before the meeting ad-proportion of the properties of the pro-

of Minnespolis, spoke in fastion of middlings. He was furty run of stones and sew purifying machines. He the process of purifying was dealed, it was caused by a first run of the system of the sight way to do the inferior machines. In many of the purifier was so limited the atmosphere hindered shought that the mill-stones, were universally in a lan Thore was not one in fifty a dition to grind wheat.

Mr. Warden objected to the of the previous speaker's renthere were one or two bears story about the mill-stones.

THE CAMADA MI MR. J. D. Saunby, of London, and two other millers come to Chicago to learn so ing. They would confess the hained head in taking up in did not use any middlings! He shought they ground hig the millers of the United middlings they need a double Mr. Fearson, of London, what fir. Saunby has usid a Canadians to expariment i quite true. He had come summething about milling, some of the machinery ment a year's tried, he would be guistion his experience on the The discussion during the morning seasion was devote agents, upon the merits of dinner in which they were pussiy technical in its chars. The meeting adjourned, want at 2.

vation of my soul, and devote my after mis to the stand His cause.

"Thou, God, seest me." CHARLES B. COT. Dec. 6, 1872.

Also the following:
An banquet de la infortune convive.
J'apparus un jour et je meurs:
Nul ne viendra pas verser des pieurs.
Nul ne viendra pas verser des pieurs.

L'assertbed in vol. Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales

THE REPUBLIC FIRE.

signee.

to Be Paid.

to yesterday: Cash on hand as per statement May 28, 1873. Cash received since, as per monthly statements on file...

201,943,44 Claims proved to May 29, 1873... Claims since proved to Jan. 14, 1874...

Total claims proved or prov-

1873. acond dividend of 25 per cent

Total dividend, Jan. 15, 1874... Less to be credited with same on certificates deposited by

Gosh required for dividend...
Total cash on hand svalishie as
per stakement annexed.....
In the course of the next ten days th
emough collected to make up the def
as above, I therefore recommend a di

1,784.00 200,000,00

27,524,58

\$186,830.13

\$178,639.94

\$429,496.00 55,000.00

304,843.60

HE COURTS.

s Conduct of a Coon. Items-New Suitsriminal Cases.

ng on Campbell avenue, and as in the lower part of the bouse. anon she was startled by the familicalling out that there was a racpart tairs. The next moment the part jumped on her breast, paid jumped on her breast.

ng the snimal

for \$15,600.

CHUPTOF BYEAM.

Of New York, filed a petition

Asswall, claiming that the latter

L50 for goods sold. Cohn also
all with maxing some preferential

tasps he has admitted that he

\$,000, which is past due, and has
asion of ninety days. A rule to

"a, 26 was issued.

L, of New York, filed a peti.

Thomas Dunk, of Chicago,
are is due them \$388.57 for teas

sy also claim that he is insolvent,
and his property to be taken on

"ale to show cause and preI seizure were issued.

Ar of Beuben Beardsley et al., leave

apply for a discharge, nolwithlapse of time.

TERMOS COURT IN BRIEF.

se of time.

Extra court in meter.

Itomal Banz commenced a suit by
inst the F. B. Gardner Company,
large sum of \$41,522.21. The
on four notes of \$10,000 each and

al Bank began an action for the Lang; against Edward amount; against George A. Goodridge for \$2,000, and asso, Danville & Vincence,

REME COURT OF MICHIGAN.
Disputch to The Chicago Trabune.
Sich., Jan. 15.—The following businessted by the Supreme Court to-

Bernard v. Theodore J. Campen and Argued. nck v. William Smith., Argued. Lohr v. Daniel W. Perkins. Ar-

to the Bar took place this ovening.

THE CALL

w is as follows:

Van Sickle v. The People,
stier of the appeal of Catherine L. Cam-

atter of the appeal of Catherine L. Cambridge C. Brown v. Beneselser Thompson and toon.
B. Scammon v. William O'Hara.
da Hoger v. Carrick B. Bandall.
Henry and Isaae Henry v. Edward R. sahip Trustee of the Township of HowMoser v. Myron White.
I Sambert v. The People.
Lambring v. Edward M. Drake.
Lambring v. Edwanda Sherman.
Hons v. Hichard Covell and Martin V.

miller v. Marshall Babcock.

and Tobacce Smoking in Spain.

"The Allembra and the Aromin," y advertising a reward for the disciple to possible to find a man in see not smoke. Yet, strange to say, I tobacce in Spain is forbidden by il and olimate are favorable, and its as been a great success. But by I legislation or decree peculiar to constantly reminding one of the mother country. Spain, is prohibing tobacce in order that the daughay have the monopoly. The right in is sold to contractors, who make mess of it. In the middle of the tury the Spaniards began to get a America, and they have been and more of it ever since, they smoked 7,000,000 elegars are not the thing they have they moked 7,000,000 elegars are not the thing they have they have their tobacco and the paper, and these they pockets, with matches. Often a tobacco and the paper asparticly, garette when they was it, making bring another. These interesting are not pseuliar to Spain; they in our own country, but not so a weed is used only for smoking in Spain. I cannot learn that it is moke at an earlier age in Spain recountries. It is not uncommon agin at 6, or even 5 years of age. I leave it of full they die. Lances they are the first the eare and in the drawing-lof it, us well as in the boulder and be a treet or until the eare and in the drawing-lof it, us well as in the boulder and the sarble.

THE MILLERS.

and Day's Proceedings of the Convention.

Plans for National and State Asso-

wifring Middlings---High Insurance Charges.

criminating Freight-Rates to Be Protested Against.

ident called the meeting to order that the subject under discussion

Mr. White spoke in favor of State organiza-tions to act in concert with the National Associ-ation. In each State the millers had peculiar country. He was certain that a flour made of the different kinds of wheat grown in the United States would be the finest in the world. With the great inventive faculty of the American mind, it would be strange if the United States, with an annual convention of the brightest millers in the country, could not in a few years devise the means of making a flour which would be the best in the world. So soon as this was done the outside world would buy American flour in preference to American wheat, and the millers would reap the benefit.

Am. CHISHOLM, of the American two or three men to travel round the country and form them. In three months they would be able to form State organizations all over the United States, and the next convention would be statended by the duly-appointed delegates of these branch associations. He hot of the action would be entered upon immediately, as in two years many of the gray-headed members of the Association would have passed

the work,
ACTION TAKEN,
substitute for Mr. White's resolution Mr.
of Bittsburgh, moved the following,

The Convention ressessibled at a few minutes that I o'coccit. The President having salled the Convention to order, announced that Mr. Mortill, the Secretary, had placed his resignation in the hands, and that it remained for the Convention to take action thereon.

RECTION OF COMMETTARY.

In Marrill recommended for the vacant pesion in the result in the commendation of the Convention o

tle said that he was not able to do th

This closed the discussion on Middlings' Purifiers, and the President announced that the subject of "Bran Dusters" was in order for the remainder of the Convention. No one wanted to say anything about these very useful articles, so the President passed on to the last subject on the list, namely.

Your Committee appointed to report ways and means to transmiss Siate Associations would recommend that a committee of three members of this Association be appointed to set as an Advisory Committee, and who, with and through the Secretary of this Association, be authorized and given full power to organize, or secure the organization of, Siate Associations throughout the country, under proper rules, and report the progress of their works it the next meeting of this Association. Also, that the members of this Association is assessed per capits for the necessary supenses in carrying out the above-imposed duties.

mesers. Barnes, Merrill, and Chisholm were appointed the Committee.

Mr. Linton complained of the high rates charged by insurance companies on mill property, they reaching as high as \$1,000 per year on a mill insured for \$50,000. He moved that a committee be appointed to consider the matter and make a report thereon. He paid 5 per cent on his mill, aithough it was next door to a couple of fire-engies houses.

Several other gentlemen complained of the overcharge of insurance companies, they stating that they ead from 5 to 8 per cent for their polynets they could from 5 to 8 per cent for their polynets they could from 5 to 8 per cent for their polynets they could from 5 to 8 per cent for their polynets they could from 5 to 8 per cent for their polynets.

ice.

Mr. White thought that organized action on the part of the Association would have the effect of removing the abuse.

The motion of Mr. Linton was carried, and the Chair appointed Mesars. Barnes, Linton, and Palmer as the Committee on Insurance.

SOLEMN PROTESTS PROVIDED FOR.

Mr. John Stewart moved the following resolu-

charge higher rates on flour than proportionately on wheat; and warman. This should be the contrary, as it used to be in former times; therefore, be it was the former times; therefore, be it wonged in this respect shall send his complaint to the Secresary of the Association, whose duty it shall then be to protest in the name of the Association against such wrongs to the redirect company, and place the complaint on the redirect company, and place the complaint on the Association as its agent, and be appointed to go to New York for the purpose of attending to the business of members of the Association who had not hitherto done business direct with that city.

Mr. White assured the meeting that he would, if placed in the Eastern metropolis as their sepresentative, be the right man in the right place. He was thoroughly acquainted with all the Eastern cities, from Montreal down to Baltimore, and most of the dealers in careals and flour in these cities had communicated with him on the subject of the trade. He would require no association the content of the communicated with him on the 000 bushels of wheat if he only had the customers, as to sell 50 bushels when he had not the customers. He was a cosmopolita, and would as soon live in Chicago as elsewhere. (Mr. White was proceeding with his remarks when the President called him to order, reminding him that there was no motion before the house.

proper in the time to arrive ways and means, to report height the section on the subject of "hurrify in Michings."

In which the life of learning rather that the standard of the time tha

THE EXPOSITION.

Detailed Report of Receipts and Expenditures.

Full Information for the Benefit of the

perinting and distribution of the following statements and reports at this time, believing it best to anticipate, to this extent, the full report which will be made in due course to the regular annual meeting of the stock-holders in May next.

The man facts regular annual meeting of the principal contracts for construction were ambodied, with other statistics, in the statement made by the Chairman of the Exposition, Sept. 25, 1871, when formally delivering the building to the Board of Directors; and to that statement those interested are respectfully referred for such further information as they may desire. It is also groper to say that all exponitures have been made in pursuance of an order of the Board of Directors charging the Exposition building and flutures, in accordance with the general plan and specifications, first approved and adopted by said Roard; and in pursuance, also, of the further duty of said Committee, under the by-laws, to make all needful arrangements for the holding and conduct of exhibitions.

Every claim, hill, and account, of whatever nature, which has been paid or allowed, was first examined, approved and andified for payment, eliber by the Executive Committee in session, or by the Chairman of that Committee; and every check drawn upon the Treasurer is represented by a receipted coucher, so audited and approved. All such checks are in possession of the Treasurer, and the corresponding vouchers are in the office of the Secretary, where they are open to inspection at reasonable hours, as provided by the by-laws of the Sourd of Directors.

The Treasurer's report, which accompanies this, presents the simonum received at various times, and the sources from they were received, together with a list of the subscribers to the capital stock. This report, as also that relating to the disbursements, is brought down to the 18th of December last. Some changes, not important to this general statement however, have been made since that time, and there is reason to believe that some part of the subscri

Union National Bank, loan.

First National Bank, loan.
National Bonk of Illinois, loan
Commercial National Bank, loan.
Marchants' National Bank, loan.
Third National Bank, loan.
Fifth National Bank, loan.
Northwestern Astional Bank, loan.
Merchants' Bavings, Loan & Trust
Company, loan.
H. H. Taylor (without indorsement),
loan.

This loan became necessary in order to meet the outstanding liabilities of the corporation to contractors and others, consequent upon the failure to obtain the requisite sum from paid-up subscriptions to the capital stock, and was made in the confident amterpation that it will be paid at maturity, from the receipts of the next Annual Exposition.

\$340,128,16 Expenditures—Paid drafts of the Seconstersigned by the Chairman
Executive Committee .\$ 1,383,19

80,00 Expense. 1
Labor 2. Living Pearce, Tressurer.
Capital stock.
Ticket sales.
Passenger elevator, our share of receipts.
Dower, Jones & Co.
Musio.
Art Hall
Preight account.
Crane Brox. Manufacturing Co.
Memphis and Shreveport sufferers.
Restaurend.
J. M. W. Jones.
Rants and commissions. 170,525,00 128,877,54

1,848,00 \$.160,37 133,15 3,534,25 But born of water \$345,927,84 \$345,927,84 ...\$281,111,68 2,000,00 1,380,19 \$289,879,36

The number of full paid shares was 1,683, of partially paid shares 48, of shares subscribed for, on which no payments have been made, 105. The total number of exhibitors was 1,321, divided as follows: Fine arts, 247; liberal arts, 75; objects used in dwellings and personal wear, 305; minerals, their wrought, cast and manufactured products, 199; instruments and machinery, 558; food, drink, etc., 60; farm, orehard, etc., 27.

SUICIDE.

A Young Virginian Takes Too Much Landauman—The Farewell Letters.

A young man, whose name is supposed to have been Charles 8. Cox., committed suicide at the Pacific Hotel Wednesday night. One of the servants innected on the door of his room several times yesterday morning, but not bearing a response, she informed the clerks, who forced an entrance. Cox was found lying insensible on the bed, his heart still pulsating. Dr. Paul Simons was called in, but or d. do nothing. Dr. Bauch also made an examination.

THE CORONEN'S INQUEST.

When the beatman cassed, the Coroner was sent for, and, the man being dead beyond doubt, an inquest was held. The jury returned a verdict of death by his own hand. Several bottles containing laudanum were found on the controlable, and this poison was used to accomplish his purpose. The deceased was about 28 years of age, and of the appearance. He was studious, for many hooks, several of them valuable works, were found among his effects.

He left the following letter, directed to Gage Bros. & Rice, proprietors of the Pacific:

GENTRANKE: I shall close my eyes to night to open them in another world. Fray pardon me for making your house the sons of my set from earthy troubles. If you will listen to the strend of the promptly pay the amount of my indebtedness to you for board, etc., and the undertained to the press.

If you will take he brouble on address my father, Reduced Cor, at Faramount, va. he will promptly pay the amount of my indebtedness to you for board, etc., and the undertained to the press.

If you will take he brouble on address my father, Reduced Cor, at Faramount, va. he will promptly pay the amount of my indebtedness to you for board, etc., and the undertained the property of the press.

If you will take he be rounded to the country shown as during my stay in your house, I remain yours.

P. S. My father will, probably, either come or under with my shown and the my close of the press.

Cannas 6, Oas. B.

On present assessment of \$1 per cent exclusive of couts of collection, which will probably be \$00,000. Expression to the for cent is to per cent to per the month of the per cent is to per cent to the fact, there is behind this assessment upped stock, which has not been assessed, to the amount of \$200,807.8. As regards future dividends, I think that another one of \$0 per cent can he paid in June next, and that the remainder, with interest (of allowed by Court), will be paid in October or November, 1874. Everything has been done that it possible to expectite the collections from stockholesses.

At the time of the pante we had in the Second National Bank the sum of \$50,00.74, for which we took as collisions assemblies as collisions assemblies as collisions as colli P. S. My father will, probably, either come or send for my baggage, which I have in your charge, together with my hours and my purse, shoot ampty.
CEROLEO, Jul. 12.

The following was also found on the table :

A place is my senter. I purse, my face mather, —A man out West who has married and buried three sisters, now comes up emiling at the slien having begun on a new family. C. S. C.

Interesting Letter from the

The Concern Owes \$120,000, and Seems to Have No Assets.

The following communication from Kirk Haves, Eaq., Becaiver of the National Life-Insurance Cumpany of thiselity, to the Hon. Charles E. Lippincott, State Anditor, will be read with pathetic interest by the policy-holders in the defunct Company. It is as follows:

Cincato, Jan. 13, 1874.

To the Hon. Charles E. Limpincott, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

Data Em: T am in receipt of a note from Mr., Nies requesting mast furnish you anch information is I have thus far been able to obtain concerning the sfiater of the National Life-Insurance Company of this city.

On taking possession, I very soon discovered there was very little, save the furniture and books of the office, for a Ecceiver to receive, and I deemed it expedient for me to at once turn my attention to the question of terminating the hability of the Company for any faiture death losses, so far as it could be done, in order that whatever assets the Company had left might go so far as possible towards paying the losses already secreed. Gratifying Report of the Asmight go as far as possible towards paying already ascrued.

From the bank pass-book of the Company, which I found written up to Jan. 8, 1878, it appears that the Company has to its credit in bank \$28,40.

No bonds, mortgagus, drafts, notes, or other securities of any value have as yet come into my possession, save six railroad bonds of the Corinit & Tennessee Biver Railroad bonds and the Corinit as the corner of several other railroad bonds that I understand, have no market value. I am informed by one of the officers that the Command the corner of enveral other railroad bonds that Another Dividend of 25 Per Cent A dividend meeting of the creditors of the Republic Insurance Company was held yester-day in the Register's office, at which Mr. Payson, the Assignee, read the following full and gratify-ing report of the condition of the Company up have some value, but I am unable at this time to give the description, amounts, or value, The Company also holds, as I understand, 220,000 of stock in the Frankin Bank of this city frow in bankruptcy), but I have not yet found the certificates. The title to about 'Il feet of land on Third avenue, near the corner of Van Buren arreed, in this city, is in the Company, on which is a six-story brick building, partially completed. This property is subject to several mortgages for quite large amounts, besides judgments and numerous mechanic's liens, and probably would not sail to-day for more than the amount of the claims against it. 286,946.81 \$471,186,38

against fi.

The claimst segment the Company for death losses ready amount to about \$120,000, and others probabwill be presented before the liability of the Compan can be terminated.

The membership of the Company, now represent the policies outsianding, is about 4,800. Of the seem ties of the Company at Springfield, supposed to represent \$160,000, you are, or course, already advised, As I have said, I can only speak in gaperal term and in part from information derived from one of it offices of the Company.

As soon as I can get to it, I propose to make

and in part from Information derived from one of the offices of the Company.

As soon as I can get to it, I propose to make a thorough examination of all the transactions of the Company, and will then report to you in detail, though, from my present observations, I fear that it will be next to impossible to give you a satisfactory report, owing to the fact that the transactions of the Company have been carried on and so generally mined up with the personal strains of some of its offices.

I have discharged all the employes of the office, save such as are absolutely measurely to close up the business. I have employed a man of large experience in insurance matters, and one sequentied with this system of life insurance, to take charge of the mechanical or clorical part, and shall give my own personal attention to the matter of winding up the affairs of the Company. Yours, very respectfully.

Ashantee.

The Ashantee war is bringing to notice some of the queer practices of the natives. The King of Ashantee, desiring one of his Generals to return with his troops, sent by a nessenger an "emblem of recall," comsisting of a orde of beads. This order was disregarded, and one more potent was sent by the irate King.. Its form was that of a small shield made of fibers of paim, and its signification was well understood by its recipient. In accordance with native usage, when a General will not return from war in accord with the message of beads, the King takes this miniature shield, and colemnly swears upon it that he will kill himself if his order is again disobeyed. The troops were filled with superstitions horror when the symbol was received, and the General no longer disobeyed the order to retreat.

How Tolede Came by Its Name.

Prove the Columbus Journal.

There is a romantic little story about the way Tolsdo came to have such a name. When the Oldest Inhabitant arrived at that "eligible site" for frogs (he was a Freuchman, from Canada, and he loved frogs) he said to himself, as he gazed upon the heaving mass of green, ameraldgemmed, as it were, with frogs: "Now, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, since I have seen this great country, flowing with mud and frogs." Suddenly addressing himself to the little frogs, who had been sitting on their hunkers, gazing at him in unaffected actonishment, unable to speak a word, he said: "My children, what do you call this land?" And as he turned each little frog flipped its hindar-parts into the air and chippered gleefully. "Theedo!" "Thee do!" And ever afterward the name of that place was called Toledo, even unto this day.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOVICKER'S THEATRE. The Strakosch Italian Opera. THIS PRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at & first pro-

detion in Chicago of Verdi's last and greatest work,

Pronounced by the New York and Philadelphia green and oublic the greatest triumple in the operatic history of America. The opera will be presented with appreciation scenery, splendid costumes and properties (imports 1 express) from Europe), a copyrous mise on scene, transfer of the control of the Mustical Director and Conductor... Sig. S. MUZIO.
To-marrow. Saturday, (afforman) at 20 clock, GRAND
NILSSON MATINER-FAUST. MMS. ORRISTINE
NILSSON MATINER-FAUST.
Monday-TEOVATORE-NILSSON Traceday—ADA.
Wednesday—LUCIA. Thursday—DON GIOVANNI.
General Admission, \$2.0; Reserved Sents. \$1.00 ctt.
DON Consis, \$4.00. Annual Consistence of the Consistence of th

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MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE, Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! Of the traity artisandinary and sensation Trick Pantomine of "Pretty Little Minnie," by the atthor, highly Now-comb. Pionie Skirmishers. Balast, C. B. Fredricks. Mast. Geo. Davangood in his specialism.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN DILLON. EVERYBODY'S FRUND and PAUL PRY. DILLON MATIRES SATURDAY.

Three Dillon Specialties Saturday Night. Menday Breeing first appearance of Mr. JOHN S. OWENS.

CENTRAL HALL, LAST TWO NIGHTS. MATURER, SATURDAYS p. m. Frank Mar Dyny's few Hiberaton & Brish Compety Company. Admission, spets. Children, S ets. Mathes pri-GLOBE THEATRE.

MUSIO HALL. WILKIE COLLINS

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN

THE NORTHWEST.

ARE PAPER FOR THE FARMER MECHANIC.

MANUFACTURER.

MERCHANT,

BANKER, PROFESSIONAL MAN

AND THE FIRESID

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the pendent party, in lows the And-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a com-mon purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief de-mands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MAN-IFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTI-

MENT. It holds: lst. That the old party organiza tions are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these wornout and demoralized partnerships out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and

localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties o money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation.

chicago tribune is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, so

hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WERKLY TRIBUNE is THE WERKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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RAILBOAD TIME TABLE

8:30 a. m. 9:30 p. n 19:10 p. m. 46:30 a. n HENRY C. WENTWORTH,

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & Sf. PAUL RAILWAY.
Delos Dapol, corner Mullion and Quelli-sts. Trend Of
South Clarbet, appeals Sharman House, and at Dapo

Bwankes, Green Bay, Stevens'
Point, Prairie du Chien, & La
Crosse Day Express.

Substitution of the Common Common

spois—Fost of Lake-st., Indiana-ar., and Siziemth-st., and Canal and Siziemth-siz. Tickst affect, No. 10 Clark-t., Grand Pacific Rajal, and al depole.

COLORADO, MANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Nichol and Freight Office, 77 Clarked,
Special Indicements. Great New Reuts. A.,
Fo R. R. WEBB, Gent

apot, Fox Burners, d., fost of in Salland, good of northwest owner Corn's and Endelphate, and south corner Consi and Madison, six CHICAGO. INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTS.

Many Bradt and the party | deries 1 8:00 p. m. 1 8:00 p. m FINANCIAL Robinson, Chase & Co.

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY and ad the PORMALN AS मुल्लाहर्त्व स्टब्स् स्टब्स् स्टब्स् का अल्डल्स्

right enough as far as it goes. But be a supplemental edict go forth d employe who throws a passenger and kills him, or offers to sell him and be discharged, or at least racid-

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill. TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATER—Madison street, between carborn and State, Engagement of the Strakosel pers-Troups, "Aids." ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madon and Monros. Engagement of John Dillor Everybody's Friend " and " Blow for Blow."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, betwee OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, be and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Ke

CENTRAL HALL-Corner Wabash avenue and Twee

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, January 18, 1874.

Postal telegraphy was considered vesterday by the Senate Committee on Post-Office and Postal Roads, Mr. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, arguing in its favor, and President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, opposing it.

A new idea concerning the State regulation of inter-State railways appears in the resolutions offered in the Minnesota Senate by Senator Coggswell. They provide for a committee of five to consult with committees of the Iowa and Visconsin Legislatures to agree upon uniform legislation by the three States for the control of rafiroad rates, fares, and discriminations.

A plan for the reorganization of the Des-Valley Railroad under the title of the DesMoines & Fort Dodge Railroad, was reported to a meeting of the bondholders in New York The new Company is to have a capiml stock of \$4,000,000. The bondholders approved the plan, the main features of which are given alsewhere, and copies of it will be sent to all the first-merigage bondholders for approval.

The Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Associ tion, at Topeks, have unanimously resolved that they will act in politics hereafter independently of existing parties. Resolutions were also dopted strongly discountenancing any continnance of the practice of voting county bonds to railroads, denouncing the free-pass system, and asking Congress to throw the Indian Territory

& Northwestern, and the Chicago, Burtington & Quincy Railroads are taking legal measures to sist the taxation of their capital stock, which has been put into their assessment by the Board of Equalization. In the bill, which has been drawn up by the first of these Companies, they object not only to the taxation of their capital tock, which they argue is not their property out that of the stockholders, but also to the manner in which the Board of Equalization ught to fix us value by adding the bonded iness to the capital stock and then subsecting the assessed salue of their tangible

It is said by the Railroad and Wan. tted by request to the Legislature, to be too soon to judge of the operations of the Railroad schedules have not yet been put into practice. The Commissioners have been opposed from the beginning by the railroads, and consider that the only way to uphold the law and control the companies is to enforce the sched-ules. The Railroad Committee was directed yesterday by the House, by a vote of 89 to 34, to report a bill embodying the schedules. An ment for the abolition of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was voted down by 91 to 40; and another for the unjust discriminations was lost by 101 to 25.

In an article printed to-day in our local columns, there is an indication of the line of argument likely to be adopted by Mr. Gage's counsel, if they move to quash the indictments when the case is called. A close examination of the State failing to pay over, which we also reprint, will real the force of the points made. They are that he has refused to accept any proceeds turned over to the city to be converted into money and applied in liquidation of the deficit in the City Treasury, though he had been so re-ported in a morning paper. It is said that a sale of a part of this property can be made on favortaly, and, as the city needs the money much more than the property, it is the duty of the Trustee into whose hands it has been confided to convert it as rapidly as pos-

State have virtually accepted the situation so far as to withdraw obstacles in the way of the inauguration of the new State officers. A Joint Committee of the Legislature waited on the Governor yesterday to request that he would direct the Secretary of State to deliver to them otion returns which they had been reif they choose they might help themselves. Thereupen they went to the office of the Secretary of State, who showed them where to put their hands on the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, those for the Constitummittee. The possession of the returns re-red the only obstacle in the way of the inan-

per 100 hs lower, closing at \$8.8734@8.90 cash short ribs, 7%@7%c for short clear, and 9%@ 10c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were more active and firmer, closing at \$6.20 per 100 bs. Highines were dull and easier at 97@97%c per gallon. Flour was quiet and weak. Wheat was more active, and 1@11/c lower, closing at \$1.23% cash, and \$1.24% seller February. Corn was active and weak, at 2c decline, closing at 57c cash, and 58%@58%c seller February. Oats were 1%@1%c lower, closing at 40%c cash, and 41%c seller February. Rye was quiet and a shade easier, at 79c for regular No. 2. Barley was niet and easier, at \$1.50 for No. 2, and \$1.23@ 1.27 for No. 3. Live hogs were unchanged in price, selling at \$4.75@5.50 for poor to extra. Cattle and sheep were in good demand and were

It will be seen from the report given in another column of the opinions of President How and other members of the Board of Trade, that hey do not look with much fear or respect on the roposal now before the Legislature to punish, as gamblers, those who deal in "options" or cor tracts by others than the owners to sell produce, gold, or stocks for future delivery. There was such a law on the statute books in 1871, but the attempt to enforce it brought such ridicule upon the law that it was at once repealed. President How believes that dealing "options" is an advantage to the farmers, They could not sell their grain if the dealers vere not allowed to sell it ahead. The country lealer, by contracting to sell in May, can get 11 cents a bushel more than if he were to sell now, and the farmer shares this gain. The enforcenent of the law would deprive the farmers of their best customers, and would drive away capital and business from this city; but these results need not be feared, as the law never ould be enforced.

resterday in the United States Senate and in the nal Board of Trade. In the former body, Senator Morton made a reply to Senator Schurz's argument against inflation. Austria, he said, has made more progress comparatively of late than any other European country, and during the whole time her currency has been at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. Another of his arguments was that underneath the op-position to inflation he sees the uneasy spirit of the old State banking system looming up, which he trusts, may never be resurrected. He avows himself opposed to any reduction in the wages of labor, overlooking the demonstration of Senator Schurz that nothing eats into the income of farmers and laborers like an exaggerated and unsteady currency. He returns twice, and with great severity, to the notion which nobody else has suggested, that the finan cial system of this country should be modeled on that of Great Britain. Senator Bogy's views in favor of more currency he believes to be more popular than those of his colleague, and he complains, in conclusion, that we have less cur-rency now, in comparison with the business of the country, than we had five years ago, -a fact which would be considered by In the Board of Trade the subject was brought to vote, and the inflationists defeated by the significant vote of 44 to 9. This vote was precoded by an interesting debate, in which an ad-mirable speech was made by Mr. A. M. Wright, of this city. He put the whole truth in a nutshell when he said that what the West really needed was more wealth, but this the Government could not give them.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

It is something more than a year since Senator Schurz's voice has been heard in public diswhen he rose to address the Senate on Wednes day last, he should have commanded marked attention, although speaking on a subject which nost commonly empties the Chamber and the galleries, and leaves the orator to the exclusive disapprobation of the Vice-President and the official reporters. The fact that Mr. Schurz's speech on the currency question was listened to with eager interest is an acknowledgment from his fellow-Senators and the public that he is accustomed to master his subject before he de livers his opinions, and that whatever passes through the prucible of his mind is clear-ed of all dress. The conclusions which he presented to the country prove that he is a thorough, student of political economy, and whether they are adopted by this Congress or not (we presume they will not be), they will some time force themselves upon the legislation

of the country.

Mr. Schurz is the first public man to declare the indisputable fact that the power to issue legal-tender currency not redeemable in corp is s power to confiscate every man's property. This is so plain a proposition that no one can controvert or question it for an instant. Yet this power has been virtually exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury ever since he com-menced paying out the \$44,000,000 of greenbacks retired by Secretary McCulloch; and, as Mr. Schurz observes, there is no reason why he should stop with the exhaustion of the \$44,000,000. If it is unlawful, as the Senate Finance Committee decided, to reissue the \$44,000,000, it will be no more unlawful to issue the next \$44,000,000. It is easier to issue greenbacks than to cut down expenses or to levy taxes, and the supineness of ongress, which dares neither legalize the issue nor put a stop to it, is the only sort of encour-

agement needed to insure a continuance of the policy after the \$44,000,000 are all spent. Mr. Schurz shows that the September panic was not the result of a want of currency, but was not the result of a want of currency, but was the consequence of a long-continued and reckless waste of property by extravagant living and vicious speculation. The panic having come, and having produced more "shrinkage," ten times over, than a resumption of specie pay-ments could produce, he maintains that now is the grand opportunity for resumption. The arguments he advances in support of this view suppose that Congress will adopt them. The political aspects of the case are the governing ones, and here we find that the wealthy and influential classes are generally opposed to specie redemption because they can make more money out of the shimplaster system. As the case now stands, the banks are not required to redeem; to a change. That an irredocmable curre the most notable clevice for cheating the fo and the laboring-man out of their dues ever in-

shall learn wisdom by experience, and not otherwise. Legal-tender notes, redeemable in nothing, rising to-day, falling to-morrow, upsetting business calculations, retarding legitimate en-terprise and accelerating the illegitimate, are making the few rich and the many poor, but until the many find it out through the wide avenue of their own sufferings there will be no

GOV. TAYLOR'S MESSAGE

The message of Gov. Taylor to the Legislature of Wisconsin is a document that will compare favorably with any State paper of that kind that has been published for many years. Though elected under circumstances that might have warranted sharp criticisms on adverse policies, the message is an able and dignified presentation of subjects of material interest, and is free from the least taint of partisanship. In referring to the recent financial reverses, and the accompany ing demand from the people for a purer public morality, a more equitable apportionment of the burdens and blessings of government, and a more rigid economy in the administration of government, he reminds the Legislature that they have to deal only with facts as they exist, and to apply such constitutional remedies as experience may suggest. He advises that all State officers should receive fixed salaries, and that all fees be paid into the Treasury; and mentions as a public scandal that, while the entire sum to pay the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly is \$50,000 per annum, the incidental expenses of the Legisla-

ture amount to an equal sum.

He strongly urges a reform in the Election law, and a repeal or simplification of the registry system in towns and cities. He especially ad-vises a change of the law which provides for opening the polls at 9 o'clock and closing them at sundown, and which thereby deprives every man employed at work for wages of the privi lege of voting, save by the charity of his em ployer or loss of his wages. The prohibition by law, of passes to all public officers is advised and the hope is expressed that such a measur will contribute to the shortening of legislativ

sessions.

In discussing the Temperance law, passed by the last Legislature, he justly remarks that government was instituted for the protection of society, and is not an appropriate instrumentality for the definition and enforcement of provate morality. While the precise line between the freedom of the individual and the rights of society may be difficult to define, the general retrictions upon the exercise of legislative power in that direction are none the less positive. The natural inclination is to invoke the power of the Government as a remedy for all evils, and there is danger in too liberal concessions to these de-mands. He thinks there is no aggregation of popular evils more to be apprehended than a Government loaded with a superabundance of arbitrary powers, and burdened with the selfimposed responsibility of righting all the wrongs of which socie'y complains. Some of the provisions of the Temperance law conflict with these views, and are at the same time inefficient to accomplish the laudable purpose contemplated. A majority of the people of the State are opposed to what is known as the Graham law, and he advises its amendment and the repeal of the obnoxious provisions. Upon the subject of transportation, the Governor doubts the propriety of appeals to the Federal Government for relief from the abuses in the management of railroads. Independent of the important question of power, it must be confeesed that experience has not given occasion for unlimited confidence in the ability, purity, or impartiality of Congress in the management of over corporations of its own creation. The duty of the Legislature to exercise this power to prevent or to abolish the evils of extortion and onopoly is in his judgment clear. Recognizing railroads as of great importance, the State should make no war upon them, but at the same time should permit no abuse of chartered privilege. He submits this matter to the serious nsideration of the Legislature. He inclines to the opinion that a Railroad Commission may be valuable as contributing to a better understanding between the people and the railways, by obtaining information essential to compre-nensive and efficient legislation. Otherwise he loss not think the experiment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners as made elsewhere has ealized what was expected of it. . .

After discussing the importance of agricul-ture in Wisconsin, he thus forcibly reminds the Legislature of its duty to the farming interest : The farming population of our State are far re-moved from the centres of political power. Their oc-cupation thus far has been wholly individualised. Unlike great moneyed interests, which are organized and cohesive, they are never found in the lobbies of and conesive, they are never found in the lobbles of our Legislatures. They employ no attorneys to infest your presence and to corrupt the fountains of law. They seek no private avenues to the Public Treasury. They ask no special enactments for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. They enter into no combinations for the subversion of the principles of mutual justice and equality between man and man.

THEY STAND BY THEIR GUNS.

Last summer, when the farmers of the North-western States discarded old party politics, and to reform, there was a general pooh-pooh from the Republican politicians. They said it was a Democratic trick, and that after the election the successful candidates would take their position according to their previous party associations, and the people were solemnly warned against the danger of restoring the Damocratic party to power under the guise of Reform.

In Iows, there was not time to make a thor organization of the Apti-Monopoly voters. It was thought that the Republican majority of 60,000 was too great to be overcome, and hence in a large part of the State the attempt to elect s Reform State licket was abandoned, and atten-tion was given exclusively to the tickets for local officers. Only one-half of the State Senate of Iowa was to be elected, and, though the Re-formers gained largely, they were unable to re-verse the political majority in a body hitherto

20,000 majority, the Anti-Monopoly party, all unsentative vote. Had they known their strength, they could have elected Mr. Vale Govtain counties where Reform candidates for the Legislature were elected:

majority of over 6,000, they each elected a Re former to the Legislature. After the elections the organs paraded the fact that a large body σ the Beformers elected had been Republicans and upon the meeting of the Legislature would unquestionably act with the Republican party. But the result shows differently. Despite Car-penter's majority of 22,000, the Reformers now know their strength; they know that even in Iowa the Republican party is broken, and that henceforward that State is to be under the control of the new party. Instead of being false to the people who have elected them, the fifty Reformers in the House resolutely maintain their dependence. The organization of the House is of course postponed by the dead look, but the people who have united no long for reform can ford to wait a little longer. They now discover hat the Republican party is opposed to the Reintil that party is defeated.

In Wisconsin, the election was a month later than in Iowa, and the people there resolved to est their strength even against Gov. Washburn. whose sympathies were with them, and who imself is a Reformer. They not only elected their State officers, but a majority in one branch of the Legislature. Here, too, among the Re ormers were a great many who had been Repubcans, and who, it was predicted, would continue to act with that party. But the result has shown, as in Iowa, that every man elected by the Reformers has proved true to the trust reposed

roken since the admission of the State, the cople have also taken the control of politic atters in their own hands. They elected najority of the Legislature. Just before the neeting of the Legislature, a large number of embers, mostly those who had previously been epublicans, issued the following call:

We, the undersigned, hereby unite in a call for a meeting of all the members of the Legislature who are willing to act independently of the claims of the polit-ical parties to which they have heretofore belonged, for the purpose of organizing a caucus with a view to securing harmony of action on such measures of re-form as they may deem necessary. The result of this call was that a large majority of the members attended the caucus and

ominated Mr. McEckron for Speaker; and the next day the regular Republicans found them-selves in such a pitiful minority that they made no opposition, and allowed the independent andidate to be elected by an unanimous vote. In Minnesota, the Reformers elected to the Legislature have been equally faithful to their pledges, and in all these States they accept penly and unreservedly the antagonism to the depublican party which has been forced upon em. In these four States the Rej who have left the party and united with the farmers have shown the sincerity of their se-

tion, and their purpose to continue the fight. AGENT SMITH AND COMMISSIONER SMITH Mr. William Welsh, the first Chairman of the Indian Commission, has written to the President letter which sketches a few salient points i the career of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and strongly suggests that the President had better take his Civil-Service Roform hatchet and chop off Mr. Smith's official reputable. . . . We can scarcely believe that good all his charges." The Press is indeed eanguine. But the charges, ignored or not at Wash-

summarize what Mr. Welsh has to say : Some time before November, 1872, Smith, then Indian Agent in Minnesota, sold to a Mr. Clark part of the pine timber belonging to the Indians at Oak Park for \$1.35 per thousand. Clark swears that he offered to take it all at that price, but Smith said he had no right to dispose of it. Subsequently, Clark was notified that his contract was void, because the Indians refused to sell any timber. Meanwhile, Smith made an official report that pine timber inferior to the Oak Park tract in quality was worth \$2.50 to 83 a thousand. After these transactions, ith sold the trees on this tract and else to one A. H. Wilder, at \$1.15 a thousand. This was done without advertisement and against the went to Washington and got Gen. Walker, the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to ratify the contract by telling him that the Indians would starve if money was not raised for their relief; that Wilder would advance \$50,000 at once in order to save them from nediste suffering; and that the price Wilder had agreed to pay was a fair one. It is then appointed four Commissioners to examine the charges against Smith. This quartet de-clined to ask the Federal Courts to compel the attendance of witnesses. They examined the parties to the contract and their attorney, and scarcely anybody else. Their report, of course,

the fare. The fotal paid the lucky clerk in this | weightier matters. For instance, as the Mills way was \$710.51. The voucher for this sum is marked: "Approved, charge appropriation for Edwin P. Smith, Commissioner.* This peculiar method of treating specific appropriations is not without parallel. A quack nostrum was bought, and its cost—\$5,000—charged at first to the appropriation for vaccine virus, and afterwards to another. As might be supposed from this sketch of Commissioner Smith's career, such jobs as permitting the fraudulent sub-letting of conracts, paying illegal vouchers, etc., are fre

charged against him.

We hope Mr. Welsh will keep his righteous in dignation at a white heat. If he fulfills his promise to publish his charges far and wide, he will sooner or later compel an investigation. MINNESOTA BAILBOADS

Minnesota is so fond of speechmaking that she obliges the outgoing es well as the incoming Governor to barangue the Legislature, inaugura-tion day. This year, both messages have a deal tires, points out the complete disregard of the law of March 6, 1871, by all the roads. He thinks, however, that the legal tariff is like legal-tenders in being unelastic, and so proposes the formation of a Commission like that of this State. There are three ways of treating rail-roads,—the Euglish and American system, which lets them alone; the Belgian, which puts a few lines in the hands of the State and uses them to force down rates on the rest; and the French, which subjects the railways to a strict supervision, fixing their passenger and freight rates, and permitting a change only when the best of reasons for it can be shown. Gov. Austin consider the last the most practicable and promiting of the three. He would have Congress supplement State action by supervising through railway tariffs and by digging canals and building railroads north, south, east, and west. He calculates that Minnesota would have \$2,375,000 a year by sending her annual export of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat via New Orleans. This might be so, were there more than a few weeks each year when the grain would not be spoiled by freezing on the Northern, or by heating on the Southern, Mississippi. Gov. Davis' message covers much the same ground. His testimony about the law-breaking is emphatic. "This law has been violated by every railroad company in the State," he says; "not a single one of its provisions has been obeyed." If the companies persist in this violation, he thinks t necessary to proceed to extreme neasures by adjudging their franchis orfeited. If this should prove illegal, he would have the State condemn the railways, by the exercise of the right of eminent domain. He also

suggests the passage of a constitutional amend-ment which shall provide that, when any statute s enacted at the instance of a railroad company that company shall thenceforth be subj State control. He thinks that this would be effectual, since the companies are compelled to ask for more or less legislation every year. THE BILL-STICKERS CONVENTION. And now come the Bill-Stickers with paste-pound brush, and step-ladder, and meet in solem conclave, to deliberate upon matters of national importance, connected with their dignified and

elevated profession. The Convention assembled

n this city on Wednesday night. It was the

National Association, and, like all other National Associations, it began with the showing of the Finance Committee, and ended with the stereotyped invitation to a carriage drize around the city, which they looked upon coldly, for thernometrical reasons. Insemuch as it is nowadays the tendency of all imlividuals, from bootblacks up to the Boards of Trade, to aggregate interprises of this kind. He thinks there can head. The Philadelphia Press, which publishes themselves into National Associations, why sticker is certainly a useful and highly-o his eyes to a system in the last degree dis- al member of the community. He makes the waste places blossom like the rose with his flamboyant colors and gigantic letters, and, although he now and the oversteps the limits of propriety by ornsmenting somebody's private property with an astor ington, ought to be heard by the people. We ishing out of a man with an aggravated case of cancer, or an undressed young woman perform-ing a trapeze act; and somotimes a very proper paterfamilias may find to his horror, when going out for his morning paper, that his front fence contains a public announcement of a perform-ance of the Black Crook, which all the urchins in the neighborhood are staying at, still, not withstanding these occasional violations of the common law, he is a very useful member of the community, provided his paste is good, and the bills which he presents are not higher than the bills which he sticks. He represents a large constituency, including the church, the law physic, the theatre, the courts, commerce, science, the arts, and the nonsense of the world. He is a true philosopher. Whether it be a hen-coop or the topmost stone of Bunker Hill monument which he is adorning, he expends his genius with equal regard to symmetry, effect, and harmony of color, if not of con nection. His genius is daring in its flights. He confronts Nature even in her most savage moods with a calm and complacent smile, and sticks advertisements all over her, regardless of her Secretary Delano says he knew nothing of the outract till Mr. Welsh exposed it to him. He hen appointed four Commissioners. frowns. No hill is so high, no precipies so terrific tempt, if called upon, to ornement the flanks of the Hyrcanian bear with an announcement of the virtues of ursine ointment; paste upon the North Pole cheap blubber for the Esquimaux; or ornament the Equator with placards, offering ice-creams and mint-juleps to languid Amazon

and perspiring Hottentots.
Such being the necessity and universality of Agent Smith meanwhile reaped the reward of his honest toil by being made Commissioner of Indian Affairs. His powers, and consequently his misdeeds, were now greater. The law creating the Indian Commission reads: "The Board of Commissioners is to exercise joint control the proceedings of his Convention, to observe that he does not always confine himse." To this law Smith has paid no sort of attention. He has been equally oblivious of the law requiring the advertisement of a contract before it is let. In defiance of both, he has made extensive private contracts with A. H. Wilder, whose pusiness defiance of both, he has made extensive private contracts with A. H. Wilder, whose business seems to be to do the jobs with which Smith provides him. Moreover, Wilder has been allowed to supply corn and pork when he had been paid for figur and bacon. Other people, too, have found it advantageous to have Smith their friend. He allowed the Assistant Secretary of the Interior to draw, besides his regular salary, and a secretary and the interior to draw, besides his regular salary, there is a movement in Paw Paw to

preparation of a paste which would be so ever-lastingly adhesive and perpetually preservative that the highly-tinted circus clown or the fan-tastic mysticism of "Alda" might be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. There is another important point which we would suggest to the National Bill-Stickers' Association. It is dis-tracting to read upon the bill-boards that the Strakosch Italian Opera will conclude with the languable farce of "A Regular Fix," and that Aids is the greatest triumph of the New Hiber-nicon and Irian Comedy Company; that the Cunard Mail Steamship Line is the author of "The Woman in White," and will be closed out at an extraordinary bargain; that extract of Buchu at the mammoth coal-sheds of the First Baptist Church; that Forepaugh's circus will perform at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at \$1 per bottle; that the Public Library of Kentucky makes wed-ding outs's a specialty, with 10 per cent discount to the clergy and children, no matter what the age. All this might be avoided, it seems to us, by the adoption of rules requiring the bill-sticker to discriminate in his pasting, and not shock the public sense by such heterogeneous combinations. This may not be accom-plished by the present generation; but the rising young bill-stickers should be compelled to have a good common school education; so that they may know how to make harmonious combina-tions of bills. These and similar important matters might well sugage the attention of the billstlokers. Meanwhile, we have to congretulate them upon their year's work, and upon the fact that thus far there have been no back-pay grabbers of the Association's funds, no defaul

Mr. Gilbert, the English playwright, rec Dr. Gilbert, the English playwight, recently brought out a fairy spectacular piece in Londoe, called "Pygmalion and Galatea," which was severely criticised by the Pall Mall Gazetis, the crisic of which declared to the public that the play was full of indecencies and double entendres. Thereupon Mr. Gilbert, with that sensitiveness peculiar to all English dramatic authors, brought a suit for libel against the paper. Dramatic critics were called as experts, copies of the play were given to the jury to read, and the Justice himself went to see the play acted. The the play were given to the jury to read, and the Justice himself went to see the play acted. The result of it all was that no one was injured by the play, that the Court heartily enjoyed the performance, and that the jury saw nothing bad in it, or in the criticism, and gave a verdict for defendant. The Court, in commenting upon the performance, remarked that if there was anything in the piece which 16-year-old girls ought not to see, then 16-year-old girls ought not to see, then 16-year-old girls ought not to go there. There is a great deal of horse sense in this declaration; but, at the same time, how is the 16-year-old girl to know she ought not to go if the critic does not inform her of that fact? This m substance was what the critic of the paper in stance was what the critic of the paper in question did, and to that extent he did his duty, question did, and to that extent he dat his unity, and should have been commended for it by the Justice. Meanwhile all the dramatic authors, Charles Reade in particular, are galled by the decision, as it leaves the critics free to warn the 16-year-olders against them, and leaves the perusal of their works to the hide-bound sinners who are past hurt.

officials in the trade, and that their savings were

not deposited in the Franklin Bank.

Cartagens, which, 2,083 years ago, was besieged by Scipio and captured from the Carthagenians, which was sacked by the Goths, and
has been the frequent scene of siege and battle
under the various Spanish revolutionary changes,
has once more experienced the ravages of war,
and surrendered to the Government, after a
long siege. That it has held out so long is due
not to the particular bravery of the intraseigentes and convicts who occupied it, but to the
text of its natural position and remarkable
strength. The city is built upon the declivity of
a hill extending down to the sea, and is
shut in on all sides by hills. The
entrance to its harbor is a very narrow one, completely commanded by the row one, completely commanded by the strong fortifications on the Island of La Isoletta, —a position in fact so strong and secure that none of the Government vessels have dared to venture in. Its reduction, which seems to have they stole from the Government also escaped. It releases, however, a large number of troops to act against the Carlists, who have been carrying things with a high hand during the stege, and allows Don Carlos, and Don Alphonso through his agent, Serrano, to recommence their guerrilla warfare, which will probably be contin-ued ad infinitum.

Seven weeks ago, Miss Bonny, of Avon, N. T., decided to take a little vacation from the cares of the body. She told her friends that she was going away for six weeks, and that they must not bury the material part of her during that not bury the material part of her during that time. Then she either died or went into a trance. Cartain it is that for six weeks the body was perfectly preserved, although it gave no other sign of life. At the end of that time it began to decay. Dissection has shown no satisfactory cause of death. Only Miss B. herself could ex-plain the mystery, so it is fortunate that she has plain the mystery, so it is fortunate that she has done so. Her spirit has whispered into a believer's ear that she was not through her supernatural business till the end of the seventh week, and then found herself unable to reanimate the body, despite repeated efforts. There is something grotesquely uncanny in the idea of a ghost's trying to regain its old form of flesh. Hawthorne ought to have painted its fluttering into the death-room, its striving to make the stiffened fingers relax, the glazed eyes open. Miss Bonny's shade was introduced to its quastioner by the ghost of the philological murderer, Rulloff,—a fact that cannot give her friends the most cheerful views of the place where she spent her holiday. Her fate shows the great value of punctuality. Hereafter we may expect anher holiday. Hereafter we may experienced people to return to earthly joys unnecessary delay.

Hereafter, people who send themselve nal machines in order to get their names

Rubinstein is a much more wonderful fall-than we have hitherto thought. The Pasyla remarks, apropos of his concerts in Florence. "What fingers! Lightnings stream from the and when they fly over the keys they flash at blue light. The marble trembled before Mich Angelo—pianos shudder at the approach Rubinstein." It seems that St. Peter has be drawn away from the celestial chairs by pianist's superior attractions. Another jour says: "At the last day St. Peter will call Rub-stein and say: "Play that piece he planoforte, and at the crash the dead will wate It is pleasant to know that the last trump will played to a good tune.

Donn Piatt criticised Mrs. Grant's Now Year's recoption, and Lieut.-Col. Fred Grant songlered it his daty to resent the insult. So he took unto himself one of the inevitable brothershiaw—it was Casey this time—and two loaded canes, and valorously waylaid the editor's house during his absence at the office. Donn Piatt a during his absence at the office. Donn Plati a sagah happy, for "young Grant, at the entrary of his mother, finally consented to let the mitter drop." The silliness of P. G. is, of cours, the best possible advertisement of the silly sticle. The Lieutenant-Colonel's first engagement has not been a brilliant one. He does best in his legitimate line of drawing all the salary a doing Government on manager to give hom. ment can manage to give him:

Government can manage to give him

Gov. Taylor, of Wisconsin, wishes the Tenperance law of that State modified. He says that some of its provisions carry State interforence beyond its legitimate bounds, and that a majority of the people are opposed to it. His own election is a partial proof of the latter fast, and no student of social science who reads the law will doubt the former. State supervision should aim to prevent saloous from becoming places of riot and law-breaking, and to conficate and destroy all adulterated liquor. Only this and nothing more. The State condennes spoiled meat; why not condemn spoiled whisty?

"You can't give away a thing and keep it." It was natural, then, that Caleb Cashing, when he gave young Roans a good character, should loss

Martin Van Buren said it was better to walk thirty miles to see a man than to write him a let-ter. Caleb Cushing agrees with him. NOTES AND OPINION.

NOTES AND O PINION.

The State Legislatures now or soon to be in session are twenty-two, viz.: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kanssa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachuseta, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin. The Opposition predominates in twelve of these Legislatures and the Administration in ten. Three Territorial Legislatures are also in session, viz.: Colorado, Montana, Utah.

—Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, is by circularletture taking counsel of members of the Legislature whether to call a special session in order that constitutional amendments, 'proposed by a Colomission, may be submitted to popular vote this year.

t in the matter of salary, viz. ; retu it in the matter of salary, viz.: returned to the basis of pay on which members were elected, it is not improbable the people will further enforce their views in making new contracts with new Congressmen. The Des Moines Leader says:

The Fort Dodge Times comes out in favor of reducing the ealery of Congressmen to \$3,000, the arbellum salary. Since the Leader has successful this set. belium salary. Since the Leader has suggested this a necessary plank in our next platform, the subject has received very flattering encouragement from yea-and individuals. Do this and we shall have shries on the right road towards the reformation and econom-about which people talk so much. Begin at and will the reduction of salaries, and go through the whol-

SPRINGE The Railroad On

Before the S The Schedules of th

mission to Be Abolition of the Boar

Attempt to Change the ing Taxes in

Bill Introduced in the

WHE RATLROAD this morning, entertained the reconsider Holle's resolution-tes on Civil Service and Retre-the advisability of abolishing the House refused to entertain

stated he wanted a law on min absolute; not that he had any if in order that it might be tested. The schedules could stand, as y section of the present law, as y in his proposed law they could provided by the Constitution. Gordon presented a substite speech in the preamble, and resolution.

nt law. The third se orinciple.

Quilins moved to by
the motion to table was lo

A division of Mr. Westfa

to, a vote was taken on th

Herrington, Herting, Hitle (St. Chair Hopkins, Jackson, Lane (DeWitt Lomax, Massie, McDonald, McOrnald,

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THE GRANGERS.

213—Appieton, D. Runticy.
213—Premont, Henry Spindler.
214—Diamond Blunf, Eden Mero.
215—Spring Rose, E. J. Stewart, Wautoms.
216—Richmond, John Pamberton, Delaware.
217—Orystal Lake, William Alen.
219—Calumet, Charles, Thiewachter, Pipeville.
220—North Andover, Samuel Neewich, Bestown.
221—Waldwick, Mrs. H. Whitz, Ribneral Point.
222—Pioneer, Charles E. Woodruff, Chippews Falls.
223—South Greenville, William Schmidt, Walmfaeld.
226—Liberty, J. L. Sweet, Richland.
226—South Greenville, William Schmidt, Walmfaeld.
226—Siar Valley, A. H. Gray, Badger.
226—Sear Valley, A. H. Gray, Badger.
230—Gloswille, N. D. Gilbert.
233—Springfaeld, I. O. Hull, Asbton.
234—Lyndon, Harwey Gorning, Caccade.
235—Social, J. B. Dollittis, Delaware.
236—Social, J. B. Dollittis, Delaware.
238—Riverside, J. W. Parks, Dodge's Corners.
241—Stephensville, Ira Scott.
243—Weynumsa, W. F. Gould.
243—Weynumsa, W. F. Gould.
244—Good Hope, William Marvies, Springwater.
245—Time Union, F. W. Morrison, Pistiville,
246—Tomah, D. C. Barber.
241—Dale, David Balliett, Medins.
—Lincoln, G. W. Teft, Fannal City,
—Mondovit, Joel Harmon.
—Montercy, H. D. Bliss.
—Lincoln, R. P. Williams, Columbus.

Grange Grange Bloomintof Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 15.—The Recutive Committee of the State Grange adjourned to-day to m in Chicago to-morrow, where they will conclude the business.

The Indiana Patrons.

Indiana Patrons.

Indiana Patrons.

Indianarous, fid., Jan. 15.—A County Council of Grangers and Patrons of Husbandry was organized here to day. There are fifteen Granges now organized in this county.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bailroad Bond Suit Against the Councy of Randolph, Ill.

Special Dispoict to The Chicago Tribine.

Spanious, Ill., Jan. 15.—A suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court here against the County of Bandolph for \$5,000 interest due on the bonds issued by the county in aid of the Cheeter, Tamaroa & Coal Bailway Company. The amount of bonds voked was \$100,000. The county proposes to test the case, which coases up first on a general demurrer to the declaration. When the twerts of the case are heard, the sittorary for the county will enter a ples that the bonds are invalid, on the ground that the law under which they were issued was never constitutionally passed by the Lagislature, not taving been read three separate times in each House, He will introduce the Journal of the House, in which this omission is shown, in support of his use.

Important Decision by Judge Dillon.

Sectod Disposeds to The Chicago Tribure.

DAYMFOUR, Is., Jun. 15.—Judge N. T. Stevens, of Lawrence, Kan, was in this city resterday for the purpose of bringing before Jaige Dillon of the United States Circuit Sourt, in chambers here, a very-important bankrupt case from Ramss. The result of

at criticised Mrs. Grant's New Year's and Lieut.-Col. Fred Grant courd aty to resent the insult. So he took fone of the inevitable brothers.'h-

enting on the attempted coup d'état
the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser
ng heard from) says:
be no doubt that man professing to be
are extremely loath to give up tiefre the Southern States as stopping-states
situate promotion. They have found
nance to pick and steal, and do not want
ucking so fat a victim. By the legislation
say for the successful development of the
reconstruction, unscruptions politicines
i to carry out their plans almost without
It was very unfortunate that this should

SPRINGFIELD.

The Railroad Question Again Before the State Legislature.

The Schedules of the Railroad Commission to Be Enacted.

shelition of the Board Not Seriously

Attempt to Change the Mode of Collecting Taxes in Chicago.

Bill Introduced in the Senate to Repeal House Bill No. 300.

THE BAILROAD QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chie

Granger, Oakwood, Mr. Speaker—90.
THE "UNIVEY DISCRIMINATION" SECTION.
The question was next on the repeal of the third section, which was defeated 301 to 25, as follows:

MATE

THE SCHEDULES TO HE SMAOTED.

Thetitute of Gordon was voted down, and Morginal resolution. Was adopted, 89 to 80, as for

COLLECTION OF CITY TAXES.

last winter which was known during its stormy pa-sage as House Bill No. 300. These gentlemen do not seem to be satisfied with the result of the labors of their pet institution, the State Board of Equalization, which has saddled upon Cook County over one-fifth of the entire taxes of the State, but they look greedily and saviously upon the returns made by the City Assessors of valuation for strictly mu-nicipal purposes. They appear to be pos-sessed by a mania resembling that of the Communists. Chicago is, in their eyes, the wealthy man whom they would despoil of his possessions, to distribute them amongst his less favored neighbors. It is beyond their comprehension how the inhabitants

they would have no objection to

NORT UNON CHINGSO

The remaining four-fifths of the burdens of State's expenses together with the whole of the railroad debt which they have incurred, they would deany to Cook County the right to pay her jurors, or to Chicago the right to collect and expend the taxes she requires for her own numeicipal affaire. It is unfortunate that this vexed question should be again raised at a time when the Legislature had got down fairly to work and there was a fair prospect of an early adjournment. Any city in the State, which desires to do so, can asseas, levy, and collect taxes under the General Bevenus law, without any reference to the provisions of bill 300; and it is no more than fair that Chicago, and all the large eitles in the State, should remain undisturbed in possession of the measure of relief from the embarramments caused by the general Bevenus law of 1872, which the Assembly provided hast winter. This surstive law is known as House Still No. 19, to emble cities to collect revenus sufficient to meet their highlities. It is argued by the friends of the law, that the necessity for ADITYMENT PARTO FOR VALUATION for municipal purposes is the limitation which is provided in nearly every charter as to the rate of lavy upon the reluction. Should the attempt to repeal this law be persuated in, it will creats much had feeling and unnecessarily prolong the seasion. Its repeal would put the assessment of property for municipal purposes in the hands of the grecious Assessors who were elected at the mob town meetings has spring, and would totally disarrange the finances of Chicago and of every city which collects under Bill 300.

The fact is that Chicago ash little or no legislation this winter, and Southern members who ware short on the winter, and Southern members who ware short on the feelb-Minded Institute—removed from Jacksonville, have introduced this bill so as to scarce Cook County and comple her members to trade. They also want to use it in case any attempt to trade. They also wan

189.—Richwood, Wilber Falkner,
200.—Rich Grove, I. A. Curtis.
201.—Ron. Farmer, James Connoz, Hillsboro,
202.—Worthy, Evan Jones, Rekimi,
204.—South Bristol, Charles Shuari, Bristol,
205.—Verous, Aaron Mayers,
200.—Union, James Innie, Michi Mokwa,
207.—Sylvester, W. W. Hill.
208.—Kenosha, Miss L. Franch,
209.—Sparta, D. McBride,
211.—Greenville, E. M. Gowell,
311.—Greenville, E. M. Gowell,

direct, then said report, and the finding of said Commissioners, shall be by final decree confirmed and approved. If exceptions shall be filed, then such exceptions shall be conclusive evidence in all cases, and against all persons, of the facts therein found, as to the title and conversible of the property in question, at the time of the destruction of the records, and to maintain ejectiment, or other action, it shall not be necessary to show the title to such decree of the person or persons therein decided as the owners of the fee simple or other estate therein.

San. 3. In all proceedings under this set, proof of setual, undisputed possession of any parcel of land by any party, or his granter or tenant, for ten consecutive years previous to the destruction of the records shall be prime facie evidence of an estate in fee in the occupant, and actual, undisputed possession by any party, their granter or tenant, for any seven consecutive years, prior to the filing of said petition, shall be prime facie evidence that the party so in possession has paid all the taxes upon the land to occupied for the time of such occupation.

Sac. 9. The County Surveyor of any county in which the records of maps, plust, or subdivisions, or any substantial pertion thereof, have been destroyed, may furnish such Countisisioners with copies of any of the maps and plats destroyed; provided, that he shall attach to each of such ecopies of furnished his affidavit that he has examined the same carefully, that the same is a correct copy of said plat as it appeared on the records before their destruction. The said Commissioners, after hearing such testimony as may be offered or can be had, shall report to the Circuit Court as to the correctness of such maps and plats, whereupon the Cierci for the first destruction, the published at least four times, weakly, b

Business before said Commissioners.

RISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.
Aparical Disnates to the Chicago Pribase.

THE PRINTERHANY INVESTIGATION.

**BURNOTEELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—The Governor, in reply to a resolution of the House saiting for papers concerning the death of the convict Williams, transmitted the evidence of the Goroner's Jury in the case. The Senate Committee on Penitentiary has returned from Joliet, and will present its report to the Senate to morrow. The members are reticent, and it is not positively known what they will recommend. They will very likely refacet upon the careleamness and inefficiency of the Physician, suggest the abolition of the bath as a mode of punishment, and absolve the Wardes and Commissioners from blame. They will scarcely find courage to recommend the abolition of the Commission, shough such a recommendation would be in accord with a feeling that many of the expensive Boards now scattered all over the State abould be wiped out.

STEATH-POUR STATE DOINES.

As a general rule, they are superfluors. They do nothing except put on style, cavort round the State, and draw pay. They are convenient for Governors who have political friends to pension and reward for past services, or are anxious to lay a foundation for future political agriculture, getting all the Donvention and nominate their own candidates. They form a ring and run every Lagislature, getting all the money they sait; and their power is increasing rather than distribution and mominate their own candidates. They form a ring and run every Lagislature, getting all the money they sait; and their power is more assign rather than distribution and nominate their own candidates. They form a ring and run every Lagislature, getting all the money they sait; and their power is more assign rather than distribution as the mominate their own candidates. They form a ring and run every Lagislature, getting all the money they sait; and their power is more assign rather than distribution of the same particular of the same in tastion,

sist the Tax on Capital Stock.

Moines Valley Company.

Affairs of the St. Louis & St

RAILROAD NEWS

Chicago Railroads Preparing to Re-

THE ST. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribuse.

New Yors, Jan. 18.—The sale under foreclosure of the St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroud, was set down for to-day, but a postponement has been had. The road's first default was in May, 1871, on its issue of \$1,000,000 first more than the road to the toronto. Then the road for the product for the cents of the bade.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Meeting of the Firm's Creditors in Philadelphia.

Statement of its Affairs Submitted by Beceiver Lewis.

The Election of an Assignee Deferred Until To-Day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Tores, M. Segal. 10; thin, from Texas.

2.5.

Hoos-Beestpa light, and ordinary good weights i demand; light quoted at \$4.50,04.00; good, hadded.

Porceign Manrhosa.

Liverapoot, Jan. 18-11 c. m.—Flour, Magins it Whest—William, 12s despite 50; spring; 1b choicin white, 1th indepite 10; circle, insights 52. Com the del. Port, On. Land, 42s bit.

Liverapoot, Jan. 15-23 p. m.—Unchanged.

Liverapoot, Jan. 15-30 p. m.—Unchanged.

WHERT—Firmer at 99 tc.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 15.— Haraneverys.

sasier, but unchanged, Wheat quiet and 1.

16.6. Rys. 96 g872s. Corn quiet and firm; old in; new shgesto. Oats in fair demand at 50s.

WHERT—\$1.02.

Steam, 9c. WILWAURER.

add a SPECIAL NOTICES.

PINANCIAL Allen, Stephens & Co. DOMESTIC BANKERS,

25 PINE-ST.

TO RENT.

OFFICE OF THOMSON & TAYLOR,

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

The above tabulation includes 19 banks, this been expected.	in the title and	t baro
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Dook County's.

Some county and city 10 per
sent bonds.

ANN ELECTION.

The Directors of the Corn Exchange National
Bank elected the following officers to-day:
President, Sidney A. Kent; Vice-Fresident,
LATEST.

Money cary at 667.

Starling steady at \$4.833.64.83 for 60 days, and
A.85.63 for aight.

Customs receipts. \$413.000.

Gold ranged at \$111.6611114, closing at \$1115.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$203,000.

Clearings, \$31.000,000.

Carrying rates 5 to 7.

Governments firm.

State bonds nominal.

learings, \$31,000,000.

arrying rates 5 to 7.

leavernments firm.

tate bonds nominal.

tooks strong and setive throughout the day,
market leaving off buoyant in tone, with the
heet prices of the day generally current. The
ding features were Facific, Mail, Wabash,
fou Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, and
w Tork Cautral, in all of which there was a
starial advance. Commodore Vanderbillt notid the Union Trust Company to-day that he
s prepared to take up the notes given by the
the Shore Company in October, 1873. These
tes amount to \$1,800,000, and were the subet of general remark during the recent panic,
as also of stoch between 19 ann 12 o'clock were
4,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Western
alon, 38,000 Union Pacific, 27,000 Wabash, 34,10 Pacific Mail, 15,000 New York Central, 14,10 Lake Shore, 6,000 Eric, and 6,000 Columbus,
hicago & Indiana Central.

Sterling, 44.83.

Suppons, 31 1174 Compons, 47 1184
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Local 2011, 18, and seem though chated Jam. 14, 1905.
Local 2011, 18, and seem though chated Jam. 14, 1905.
Local 2011, 18, and seem though chated Jam. 15, 1905.
Local 2011, 18, and seem though chated Jam. 15, 1905.
Local 2011, 1911,

regard to give a few of the state of the sta

large houses to put up margins, and comparative loss of confidence, have taken the fever out of speculation, and a generalizinsposition obtains to realize the profits the bulls hold. The best feature is the willingness to settle, based on some price, and the hast week has wiped out a great many contracts without the use of any actual lard.

Of course at the West, where all are bulls, they can advance the price of futures to almost any reasonable extent, but when the time comes for selling out and realizing, we fear the buyers will be few.

There is only one hope for maintaining presented.

for seiling out and realizing, we fear the buyers will be few.

There is only one hope for maintaining present price, namely, orders for export. These have not come, and will not to any great extent. Germany has been buying in Liverpool and is not suffering, and her orders, if any, at the advanced price, will be anall. Given a short crop of lard, you must remember two months of the best shipping trade have gone by, and Lent approaches. The large refiners here are doing comparatively nothing, and a great deal of lard, a little off in quality, is accumulating. The outlook for pork is small,—in fact, it would puzzle a Western man to know where pork goes. Europe does not buy, and home trade and the West Indies, and stock here of mess is piling up. You know what you have got West. When present holders want to realize, we can only say, "Stand from under."

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, write as

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Roston, write as follows:

The market opens very firm for wool, and although the demand cannot be called active, the business has been fully up to the expectation for the first week of the new year;

The usual returns at the commencement of the year, particularly those made up by Mesers. Geo. Wm. Bond & Co., of this city, and Mr. James Lynch, of New York, give us some idea of the production and consumption the past year.

New York foreign supports, including also the amount of wool imported on the skin, ibs. 22,546,600 Boston imports.

28,760,600 Philadelphia imports.

526,000

Philadelphia imports	\$26,000	
Total foreign, 1873	\$2,130,000	
Re-exported	\$6,002,000	
Clip of United States, including California	\$0 ragon, fexas, \$50, per lift. Lynch	\$174,700,000
Stock Jan. 1, 1873 : \$1,372,000		
New York	\$2,161,500	
Philadelphia	\$5,045,000	

apicas, and in fact every article quoted in our last at the moment is unqualifiedly firm. Below are the prices:

Br-Caurs, Sona—74/6280.

Coverns—Mocha, 446-56; O. G. Java, 384/6280; Java, No. 2, 37(63)4;c; fancy life, 33;q; good do, 30;q; do, 30

livered.

POULTRY—Choice fresh poultry was in good demand and higher, owing to the very light supply. There is a good deal of old stock on the market, which is unquotations of unmastable. Politeving are the quotations: Chickres, choice dressed, \$2.50(9.78; common to good do, \$1,00(24.08; ducks, dressed, \$2.50(9.37; genes, dressed, \$2.00(9.80); dressed turkeys, \$1.50; dressed, \$2.50(9.80); dressed, \$2.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

2.150 2.150

74 Illinois osan, averaging 1,830 fb. at 53.5 ;23 Michigan steers, averaging 185 to 1,155, at 54.0035.00; 190 Ohio steers, averaging 1,161 to 1,306 fb. at 54.0035.00; 190 Ohio steers, averaging 1,161 to 1,306 fb. at 54.0035.00; 190 Ohio steers, averaging 1,161 to 1,306 fb. at 54.0035.00; 190 Ohio steers, averaging 1,161 to 1,306 fb. at 54.0046 fb. at 55.0046 fb. at 54.0046 fb. at 54.0046 fb. at 55.0046 fb. at 54.0046 fb. at 56.0046 fb. a

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. The South Wales Atlantic Steamahly Company's Reg. First-class, Full-powered, Orychemial Steamahly Printer-class, Full-powered, Orychemial Steamahly will all from Permanylarasis Registered Faser, January Orige and Faser, January Orige and Paser, January Orige and Andreas and Steamahly, Carrying goods and passessagers at through resist from all parts of the United States and Chanda to gave to the Bristol Channels, and all other points in Barging.

These offentiality, built expressing a for the cantifernal concentration of the Channels, and all other points in Barging.

These offentiality built expressing for the cantifernal concentration of the Channels, and all other points in Barging.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BEL-PAST AND LONDONDERSY.

These elegant hew Clyde-built steamers will sell from Pier 26, North River, as follows:

And every alternate flaturing thereafter, taking par-rengery at through rates to all justs of Gines flaturing Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Bonnark, and Gennard, Drafts for £1 and upwards. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIS EALDWIS & CO., Agents, T. Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE. NOTION This Company takes the risk of language to 6800, 600 as gold on each of its steamers, thin principal of the steamers of

HAVANA LOTTERY. Prize of St. 000 cach.

Prize of St. 000 cach.

In Perize of St. 000 cach.

On Prize cached by P. C. Die VINN.

and General Agent, 30 Liberty-st., New York. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GAGE N Possible Line of

His Cor

It Will Probably Be Neither Indiet

Comptroller's office, he would as MATOR COLVIN's ros Aparagraph in the Times that the Itrate of the Gings an offer of \$20,000 for the House, but that the Mayor was tion its acceptance, "less it mit the criminal prosecution of Mr went a conviction on that indict the failure to turn over the cit position of the Mayor would be one if he far reluctant to sanctif this property, after giving his it turned over to a Trustee for pose of being sold, and therefor directed to question him as so the paragraph. He replied, deny ever opposed the sale of the pring that the Comptroller would chase money whenever it am stated, in addition, that his assis of the Gage estate were specific,—that is to say, he told Trustee, that he would not wilch could be construed as in with leniency while the present inc.

LOCAL MISCEL

United States has bed under some time a proposition to sen Investigation to this city, to en ter of general risks here, with erence to the danger from the lumber district, and such a contly appointed. Several Committee are now here, and there will have a continuous committee are now here. cently appointed. Boveral Committee are now here, and it they will hold an official meet the early part of next week that they will make a theror into the condition of the city at thing connected either with extinguishing of fire, and mendations to the Mational Be the laster, to the Local Boat stances of the case, in their parameters are desirable cannot be one who has visited the lumb mills, and lumber-built district Branch and other parts of the Another drought, a repetition outhwestern gales, and apost cow, might easily bring upon fire as that of 1871. If may that when a fire has had a certain gasney known can stay its cour romains unburned. Consequently the continuation of t

EAN STEAMSHIPS.

ATE LINE. TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELa new Clyde-built steamers will and from ter M. Sorth River, as follows:

the Componey takes the risk of insurance top-guild) on each of its steamers, thus gring a best possible guarantee for safety and sanger at sea.

Seatherly route has always been adopted by Paywold for and bondlands.

POUL and QUINENSTOWN, from Piers, Jan. 19

Jan.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

The National Board of Underwriters for the United States has had under consideration for some time a proposition to send a Committee of Investigation to this city, to examine the character of general risks here, with particular reference to the danger from the West Side and the imber district, and such a committee was recently appointed. Several members of the Committee are now here, and it is expected that they will hold an official meeting some time in the early part of next week. It is supposed that they will make a thorough investigation into the condition of the city as regards everything connected either with the spread or the enthquishing of fire, and make such recommendations to the National Board, and through the latter, to the Local Board, as the circumstance of the case, in their judgment, require.

That some action looking to precautionary measures in desirable cannot be doubted by any one who has visited the lumber-yards, planingmills, and lumber-built districts along the South Branch and other parts of the West Division. Asother drought, a repetition of our violent southwestern gales, and mother cantankerous ow, might easily bring upon its such another fire as that of 1871. It may be nafely stated that when a fire has had a certain start, when its power has reached a certain pitch, no human squoy known can stay its course while anything manness unburned. Consequently, measures which will confine them within narrow limits, are reducible to those which are intended solely for crimquishing large fires when once started. That done the milit is sorred that when a fire has had a certain start, when its power has reached a certain pitch, no human squoy known can stay its course while anything manness unburned. Consequently, measures which will confine them within narrow limits, are reducible to those which are intended solely for crimquishing large fires when once started. That is a power has reached a certain pitch, no human squoy known can stay its course while anything realists and ANA LOTTERY. very 17 days, commencing Jan. 8, 18 4.

liate removal of all the mine.

liate removal of the person who is to have charge of committee to raise funds to have charge of the agency. Eight or ten of those present put not be made in the agency. Eight or ten of these present put not be made in the agency. Eight or ten of these present put not be made in the agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these present put not her agency. Eight or ten of these p

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

THE GAGE MATTER. mible Line of Defense by It Will Probably Be Claimed that Neither Indictment Will

Hold Water.

Gare matter has been postponed till the 23d, wie n he will be required to plead to the indictions found against him.

There is little doubt but that when the proper time comes his counsed will make a motion to quase the indicate the first of any tochnical flaws, but for substantial reasons. The law on which this indictional is as follows: THE BUSINESS OF SIDEWALK INSPECTION.

Jan. 14, 1871, or over three years ago, Mr. A.
J. Vaas, a gentleman well known in this city,
slipped on the approach to Clark-street bridge
and fell, distocating his anale and breaking his
leg. He sund the city, placing his damages at
\$10,000. This action was delayed by the fire,
and came to a close only a few days ago, when a
jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$750. No
testimony was mirroduced on behalf of the city,
the had condition of the sidewalk being admitted, and the City Attorney, Mr. Jameson, had
nothing to do but to reduce the damages allowed to the smallest possible sum. That he
succeded in inducing the jury to give only \$750
proves what a hard fight he made.

That the city was alterly liable, and that the
accident was the result of the gross nagligence
of its employes, was fully proven. The following testimony, given by a policeman, shows
where the responsibility belongs.

Q.—Do you remember when he (Vans) was injured?

A.—Yes, tir.

Q.—Do you know what the condition of the sidewalk
there was, on the approach to the bridge?

A.—Yes, str.

It say officer or person who now is, or bereafter any is, intrusted to collect, dishuras, receive, or safely keep any momey or moneys, revenue or revenue belonging to this State, to the school fund of any tounty or township to any county in this State, to any canal, turning or says of the school fund of any county or township or any county in this State, or any canal, turning or revenue revenue to any fund for the improvement of any salls road, river, creek, or on other water-course retains on or within this State, or to any other fund or in being, or hereafter to be extentished by inv for reason on or within this State, or to any other fund or it being, or bereafter to be extentished or reference or payone all moneys, warrants, bills, notes, and orders which any such officer or parson thall receive for earl-keeping, belonging to this State, to any county of this state, or to any such fund as aforesaid, when such effect or person to whom such moneys, warrants, this notes, or orders ought to be paid over, or to his or her atterney or agent, duly authorized in writing, and an acknowledged, if such demand be practically every such officer or person shall, he despend the order of person hand, on conviction thereof, be punished by sonfinement in the person shall be money not paid over shall amount to fifto. If appears that such failure or refusal shall be occasioned by marculable loss or accident. Every person only for the provisions of this section, union the following any office of honor or profit in this link.

Tou reported it three times?

Yes, siz.

What did you report to the Board of Public about it, what did you tell them?

To send some one. A.—Yes, sir. Of course it was dangerous to walk

Q.—The enow and to from together?

A.—Tee, sir.

The custom is for the officer or citizen who notices any defect in a sidewalk to go to the office of the Board of Public Works and enter it in a book kept for that purpose. The Bidewalk Inspectors are required to examine this record daily, and to investigate the cases reported there. In this case, it appears that the Inspector deliberately neglected his duty, and paid no attention to the matter until the day after Mr. Vans was injured, when he aroused himself, and had the ice removed. Let the Sidewalk Inspectors of to-day take warning by the misdeeds of their predecessor.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY ON THE RAF-FERTY CASE.

State's-Attorney Reed has prepared his brief in the Raffacty case. The principal objections on which Mr. Small, the murderer's counsel, re-lies, are as follows:

Because the jury were improperly hastened in their deliberation by a massage purporting to be addressed

a scinally did have it, a part in one place, a part in one place, a part in another.

In. GAOR'S STATEMENTS.

Chief object of the cash was to insure the mess of the accounts. On that subject id that that half the time Mr. Gage's clerk out the statements and he would ask at more than that that that the time Mr. Gage's clerk out the statements and he would ask at it were correct, and when assured that a nad it tallied with the accounts in the roller's office, he would sign it.

MAYOR COLVIN'S POSITION.

MR. Reed says:

The record above that after the jury had been deliberating upon the case for several hours, the Judge, by consent of Ratterly's counsel and he l'ustace of the Gage estate had received for the Judge, by consent of Ratterly's counsel and he l'ustace of the Gage estate had received the part in ordination.

The election for Director of the Board of Trade, held yesterday, resulted in the choice of Mr. A. Geddes, who received 475 votes to 511 for the Judge, by consent of Ratterly's counsel and myself, earl word to the jury that he would meet them the Judge, by consent of the Judge, by consent of the Judge of the Communication.

The Reed says:

The Marshal of Assistant Fire Marshal is a shall be connected with any fire-hydrant, unless section to the surface was thought was thought man who was thought man who was thought man who in advance of the engine.

The election for Director of the Board of Trade, held yesterday, resulted in the choice of Mr. A. Geddes, who received 475 votes to 511 for H. B. Miller.

The Fire Fire Marshal of Assistant Fire Marshal is the shall be connected with any fire hydrant, unless section to the surface was thought man was thought man who was thought man who was thought man was thought or the state of the English man was thought man was thoug

st? o'clock the next morning. This occurred at o o'clock at night, and was all the communication directed to be given to the jury; and this was done by express consent of the comme for plantid in error. The record contains as afficient of one Ferqueon, who, as a swom officer, had charge of the jury; wherein he swears that he accessed this duty and told the jury that if they did not agree by the next morning at i clock, they would be kept ingesher till the next Monday morning. Did this improper conduct of an impertinent and mediasome officer vitiate the verdict? I submit most earnostly that if did not and in all reason, law, and justice affould not. The statute provides for the pumishment, by fine and imprisonment, of an officer or other person who shall be guilty of such misconduct, but does not provide that if shall be a reason for a new trial. I has would seem to show that the Legislature did not intend that it should be reason for a new trial. I has would seem to show that the Legislature did not intend that it should be reason for a new trial. I have made that it should be reason for a new trial. I have made that it should be reason for a new trial. This would seem to show that the Legislature did not intend that it should be reason for a new trial. I have been the first of the secured of the case, and prejudice the rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 course, all the substantial rights of the accused \$0.00 cour an offer of \$20,000 for the Wabash Avenue Honse, but that the Mayor was reluctant to sanction its acceptance, "lest it might cut a figure in the criminal prosecution of Mr. Gage, and prevent a conviction on that indictment based on the failure to turn over the city's moneys." The position of the Mayor would be a very singular one if he is reluctant to sanction a sale of any of this property, after giving his concent to having it turned over to a Trustee for the express purpose of being sold, and therefore a reporter was directed to question him as to the trath of the purgraph. He replied, denying that he had ever opposed the sale of the property, and saying that the Comptroller would accept the purchase money shenever it was presented. He saled in addition, that his objections to the male of the Gage eatate were general and not specific,—that he would not sanction any act which could be construed as treating Mr. Gage with leniency while the present suit was pending.

course, all the substantial rights of the accused should be preserved and sacredly guarded.

MR. REED ON THE REVISED CRIM-INAL CODE.

State Attorney Reed, having received and examined a copy of the "Revised Criminal Code" now pending in the Legislature of Illinois, yeared wrote the following letter to a member of the Revision Committee:

OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE ATTORNEY, Tourist ATTORNEY, Committee Correct Office of the criminal code, which I have examined comewhat, I think, as a whole, it is well enough, but some sections are decidedly objectionable. See, 13, page 62, ought not to be adopted. Under it any criminal can hee, dafaulting his ball and renewing it indefinitely, till the prosecution cannot procure the witnesses. This used to be a common practice bert, in case of non-resident witnesses. The power to release the bail ought to be in the discretion of the Court, otherwise the bail in a farce.

Under Sec. 18, page 70, if a witness in no case can be required to give security beyond his own recognizance, then, in many cases, the witness may be corrupted and hired to leave, as that he could never be obtained, and the prosecution would fail. This ought to be iff in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 2, page 15, ought to be arrended so as to allow the filing of an information by the State's Attorney for all misdemeanors. This is often done under the Court that on, and saves trouble sand expense. This is very important in this county.

Sec. 4, page 15, alliers an accussed to taskity. I think the is creatly toward the accussed, and ought not to be adopted. It is no protection to the accussed. It is an encouragement to perjury. Any timid person secured of crime (evan if innocent) would show guilt under a charge to shape troes-examination.

Of course there may be a difference of opinion on this question. Your ever,

Charles H. Bell.-Posters.

The Bill.-Posters.

The Sational Convention of Bill-Posters reasonabled at the Commercial Hotel at 10 o'clock yeared by fore courted by the Committee appointed to draft ans, and

Corporation Counsel Norton has prepared his opinion upon the validity of the city's contracts with the gas companies, and will submit it to the Common Council Monday evening. He takes the ground that no contract is binding for over one year, and that, as the companies here no vested rights by which they are guaranteed the acclusive occupancy of the streets with their gas-mains, the Common Council may grant to other and competing companies the right to lay other ones.

stars off his hands.

REHR WILL ROT 60 OUT.

Superintendant Rehm contemptuously denies the statement that he is to resign and give place to History, to whom he issuery friendly, but in whose behalf he is not prepared to play so mean a confidence game upon the people of Chicago. Mr. Rehm says that it is almost indispensable to the efficiency of the Police Department that the office of Deputy Superintendent should be created by the Common Council and filled by some competent person. Under the present system, the Superintendent, should be created by the Common Council and filled by some competent person. Under the present system, the Superintendent, being the only responsible officer, is compelled to remain in his office all the time in order to receive and take action upon complaints from citizens; at all events, such is Mr. Behmis conception of his duties, though he would vasily prefet to get out on the street and see for himself what is going on. A Deputy Superintendent would not only relieve him of a portion of his office labora, but could also take upon himself the duty of frequent visitations at the various police-stations, to see that things are properly attended to. Mr. Rehm thinks the efficiency of the Department would be greatly enhanced in many other respects if he could have a Deputy.

thinks the efficiency of the Department would be greatly enhanced in many other respects if he could have a Deputy.

The Board of Poince and Pire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, for the transaction of business pertaining to the Pire Department. Commissioners Sheridan, Reno, and Ayars were present.

Que Mr. Hartika, who claimed that his "pop" wagon was vun into by a fire-engine, last Septembet, whereby his horse was diasoled for a month, and many customers seer lost, was on hand with his witnesses to prove up his claim of damages in the sum of \$600. But the trouble with Mr. Hartike and all his witnesses was that they were anable to tell what particular steamer it was that caused the collision. If was going so fast they could not see the name or number. Fire Marshal Benner had made diligeat inquiry on this subject, but none of the firemen knew anything about it; at least, none of them did tell. Wherefore, as Commissioner Sheridan sagaly observed, the Board could not think of such a thing as allowing the claim. Therefore Mr. Hartike was dismissed, his only consolation being that he, if no one clae, was certain that his wagon had been run into. It se barely possible that, when he seeks redress in the courts, so much stress will not be laid upon the particular name or number of the engine of destruction, and that it will be sufficient for him to prove that his property was actually damaged by apparatus belonging to the Fire Department.

A communication was received from Dr. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent, calling attention to the uneafe condition of the building known as the "Old St. James Hoted," on South Clark street, now used as a tenement house. It is old and disputated, the walls being unaven and craoked, and in case of a fire breaking out great loss of life must result. To permit it to be occupied was to endanger the lives of many people. The Board was ashed to condemn it as unfit for occupation. The matter was referred to Fire Marshal Benner, with instructions to examine and report to the B

warehouse of E. W. Ristchford, on Clinton street. He was held to the Criminal Court in bail of \$300.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Curling Clubs played a match on the ice in Lincoln Park yesterday. The game ended at a o'clock in the afternoon, and the Detroit Club was eighteen ahead after three rinks had been played.

The Society of Yokefellows held a meeting last evening in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. The attendance was somewhat light, on account of the extreme severity of the weather, but the exarcises were of a highly interesting and solitying character.

About half-past 4 yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the two-story frame building, situated on the Northwestern Railroad track, between Canal street and Stewart avenue, owned by the Northwestern Railroad Company, and used by them as a carpenter and blacksmith shop. The damage to building and tools was \$1,300. No maurance.

There was published yesterday, in this paper, an account of an application for a warrant made to Justice Kauffman, by a man named Woelschner, and which was based on what was believed to be trustworthy information. It appears, however, upon inquiry, that the information was not trustworthy, and that no such application was made, and that, therefore, the Justice did not act in the manner stated, nor take possession of the clothes of his visitors.

A fire broke out about half-past 8 last evening in the carpenter shop of Boot & Rice, No. 23 Quiney street. The fire was occasioned by a trummer being built too close to the chimmey. The fire was insovered when first ignifed, and this alarm given by Officer Poterson. The building is a close one, had, there being no draught, the fire went out before the engines arrived. The loss to atook and building was about \$75, fully covered by insurance. The watchman of the building was not old man named Michael Haley, under officer Mitchell's care, to a brother, who ares on the corner of Van Buren street and Winchester avenue. The old man \$6 first t that it was not destroyed.

that it was not destroyed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS,
The Rev. J. Freet will lead the noon-day prayer-meeting to-day.

The anti-tax-payers hold their regular meeting this afternoon at Parior 59, Dorre's Block, corner of State street. Entrance to elevator, first door west on Madison street.

The Christian Union class in French and vocal music meet at the rooms, No. 114 Madison street, this evening. Mrs. Rate N. Doggett will repeat her art lecture at 3 o'clock in the afternoom.

The Relief Employment Bureau has orders for 200 good woodchoppers, German, Scandinavian, and Canadian nationalities preferred. The Superintendent desires it to be definitely understood that only those who have baggage can be sent, nor need any apply for the work except those accustomed to chopping.

The Town Collector of West Chicago, office corner Washington and Despiaines streets, gives notice that for all taxpayers who desire to pay State and County taxes on real estate, bills of same may be had on application by mail. Checks may be sent in payment through the same medium, and receipts will be promptly returned. Stamps for return postage should be inclosed.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held Wednesday evening to con-fer with Mr. C. Hequembours, contractor on water-opes, in reference to proper understand

water-pipes, in reference to a proper understanding of his contract. He had been selegraphed for to Dunkirs, and was expected until yester-day morning, when it was accretimed that press of his message until selected. A communication was received from Bestty & Barker, asking that the Clerk be instructed to assue to them a warrant for \$500 on account of Fifty-first street sewer, and it was ordered; also, from Elliott Anthony to have Harvey's plat of subdivision rescanded and Harvey's plat of sub

The petitions of C.B. Waite, Dr. B. W. Patterson, and P. L. Sheeman, for the postponement of construction of sidewalk on Hyde Park avenue, between Forty-third and Fifty-third streets, were reported back, and, on recommendation of the Committee, the prayers were graded.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Post Frinting Company, advertising bridges, \$13.56; Dobson & Rhoades, plans for Water-Works, \$31.75.

The following were presented and referred: D. & C. H. Biskely, for mad-dog notices, \$6.40; Cornesius Kuyper, for police services, \$79.00. Garnett W. Hemson, South Side News, advertising special assessments, \$135.40.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

EVANSTON.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

Evanstron.

To the Editor of The Chicago tribune:

Sin: I notice in the reports from Evansion
that "an ineffectual attempt to rob Merril
Ledd & Co.'s Bank was made Monday evening.
The would-be burglars secured only an evenous and
their own escape." The report is correct,
excepting that no attempt was made to rob our
bank, and our overcoats are eafe on our backs
to-day.

MERRIL-LADO.

to-day.

A Man Who Ought to Have Kept His Cont On.

From the San Francese Bulletin.

Ten years ago a man who lived at Utsalady went to see a friend living near Oak Harbur, on Whidby Island, and found him at work on his place. The visitor, not wishing to be loading when there was work to do, threw off his coat, in which there was a purse containing \$250 in gold. When he picked up his coat he missed the wallet, and suspected an Indian of having stolen it. Soon after the Indian was taken and threatened with hanging to extort a confession. Several times the poor fellow was strung up, and each time denied having any knowledge of the money. It was then concluded by the settlers that the Indian was innocent, and that athe man who lost the money was an impostor, and he was allowed only two hours to leave the island. The affair was soon forgotten, and nothing more was thought of it until a few days ago, when a man who was plowing near the place where the Utsalady man had thrown off his coat ten years ago, to his astonishment turned up a twenty-dollar piece. On further search the whole amount of \$250 was picked up.

emasons of Pernambuce, interdicted ishop—having, like good Caristians, received to attend divine service as assuments prelate has directed his clergy to abstain from ordinary public worship where any of the brotherhood are present. In consequence, several of the parish churches are closed and their male parishioners, whether belonging to the craft or not, and their wives and children, who do not, are deprived of their accustemed oppor-tunities of worship. The President of the Prov-ince has thereupon suspended payment of sti-pends to the vicars of churches they have thus abandoned.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO REST -6-BOOM COTTAGE, M. FULTON-ST., fermished; forestere and lease to May 1, 186; fee sale at 1460. Apply at 180 Describers -1, or residence. TO REST. EWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, Prairie-av., near Twenty-fearth-st., obsept to a good tentant. BAREER & WAIT, 180 Dearborn st. TO REST.-BY MOREY & MAGILI, TOLARK-ST. -80. Three-story and basemont brick, some Adams, 280.—New Proom corner home mear Ashland-av. and Van Baron-sts. TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

To RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, as St. Eimo, 80 and 87 Dearborn-st. Unarger reasonable. Other, Room 87.

To RENT-186 AND IN EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—

Elegantly furnished rooms. Apply at Room 87.

To RENT-NICE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED OR unturnished, to one or two young men, without board. References required Terms moderate. 30 South Peorlass.

To RENT-12 LARGE UNTURNISHED ROOMS FOR Light housekeeping; also furnished rooms, at 381 West Monroe-st.

To RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 381 and 38 West Medissons. TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, I single or en suite; best location in the city; 181 South Clarkest., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11. Clarket., opposite Areade-court, Room II.

TO RENT - 533 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., WELL furnished rooms, including front suite; modern conveniences; terms reasonable; day board adjoining.

TO RENT - TURNISHED ROOMS IN THE DAY!

I Block, northwest corner Green and Madison-sta, heated by steem and lighted by gas. Front rooms, single or on value, suitable for two or four young user; rent. reasonable. By D. OOLE 8 SOS., House-renting Agents, 185 West Madison-st. TO RENT ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month; cheapest rent in the city. At the St. Julian European Hotel, 15 Doarborn-st. TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c.

TO RENT-TUP ASTORY ASTO BASEMENT
To bellding See, It and IT Sandolphest, formerly scenarios by Win. A. Runers & October 1975 of a presump pages tenant will make the sent very low. Apply to S. Y. GUYTON, No. 19 and 11 nest door, up-tally. TO RENT-SECOND. THIRD. AND FOURTH stories of No. 4 Kest Washington-st., mitable for wholesale or light manufacturing business; contains wants and sierator, and is well lighted; \$1,300 per annum. E. ELV, Wabant-sv., corner of Mouree-st. ELY, Watnah. av., corner of Monros-st.

TO RENT.—THE STORE 8S SOUTH HALSED-ST.
opposite Academy of Music, also eight rooms over the
same, at a very lew rant. G. F. WORK 4 CO., 12S LaSalie-st.

TO RENT.—STORE AND DWELLING ABOVE,
chan,—63 West Madison-st. near Paulina. Owner,
room 7, No. 17s In Salie-st.

MiscolinneousTO RENT.—ONR OF THE BEST GIGAR-STANDS
In the city. Parties meaning huminowing apply at
the office of the Misropolitan Hotel, corner State and
Watchington-44s.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A COTTAGE ON THE WEST Side; wish to occupy in February. Address E 77, immediately to WILLS & CARMAN, 171 LaSalle-et.

WANTED-TO-RENT-HOUSE WITH LIVING AND
bed-room on first floor, cast of State-it, and north
of Treasty-sixth-at, for five pears from May 1, 1864. ULRIUH & BOND, 67 Description.

WANTED-TO RENT-A LOFT NE SE THE METropolitian Hotel, corner Beats and Washington-six.
Apply at office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE,
in answer, give number of rooms, locality, kind of
bouse, terms. As. Address L Z. Tribuse office.

OR SALE-BY MOREY & MAGILL, WCLARK-

The thomas, Paulinaed, mass flavenon, remisse for per month, for deschole residence lets taken in payme per month, for deschole residence lets taken in payme per month, and the period of the payment of

Washingtonest, Room to TARLEST, Experiments of the County increasing is value by the city improvements which will soon reach this property. Price of the from 1800 to 1800, on easy payments. WHIG & FARLIS, & East Washingtones, Room 4.

POR SALE NO LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUND—I ed by Siste, Habited, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-cipitalest. Five years time, a per cent. Apply to the owner, Allowate URANS, ills Monroost.

POR SALE—FOR ABOUT 4 THER CASH VALUE. Ittle over half cash, balance in three years, inserved one property near, inke-show drive, nouth of Lincoln Park. Address JS, Tribune office.

POR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON good corner, West Side, with parier furnase; \$4,500; bargain. STORIAS & WARM, SI Washington-st.

POR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY SIXTR-5T., KOS.

POR SALE-LOTS ON TWENTY SIXTH ST., KOS-1 and 1. Portland 4r, and Twenty Stibest, corner Carland 4r, as 40 to 40 a too from ; easy terms. HENRY L. RILL, & Washington-st. HENRY L. Hild., is Washington st.

[10 R SALE—A RARE DARGAIN FOR THE NEXT two weeks. We have do hot fronting south on Queen at the second state of HO fact in depth on side Process will see an or WashingS. HUBBARD, JR., Roal Estate Agent, 18 Washington-sit.

I'OR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 199 FRET ON INI'OR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 199 FRET ON INI'OR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 199 FRET ON INI'OR SALE—LOT ON STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTYI sith at, i from time, or will issue it for 5 years. If.

I'OR SALE—HOUSE ON OURNER FORTY SECONDst. and Evan-ar. Oakland, near one, at a bargain,
200 cash. ULRIUH & BOND, 20 Dearborness. Construction of the state of th

NOR SALE.—WEST MONRORST. ASTORY BRIGE.

NOR SALE.—WEST MONRORST. ASTORY BRIGE.

HOUSE IS FORMS, Job SKYLIS JOS ON MONROSSI., DEAR

ODER, SAYDER & LEE, 16 Minos Building, sortheast,

THEY MONROE AND LASSILE-SIE.

OR SALE.—ASHLAND AV., HOUSE SI NORTH

Ashland av., fronting Union Park, for \$1,500 in greate

SEALE AND AND LOSS ON THE SEALE AND LOSS ON THE

ASHLAND AV., HOUSE SI NORTH

ASHLAND A

ALFRED JAWES.
Southwest corner Madison and Clark
OR SALE-STORE, WITH RESIDENCE ABO
northwest corner of Aberdeen and Trier-ets.
A Bargain. MRAD & COE., IN Lakaliest. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, TCLARK-ST.

POR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, TCLARK-ST.

Porty across of Highland Park, with sine growth of trees, mast depot and botel, at a bargain.

Ton across adjoining depot at Lake Side.

Bighty sare farm, by miles from Hissals, to exchange for dispenses.

Nign across on Fifty-Afthes, bonievand, sast of Halsted.

DOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND CAK-SHOP.

I fest; desirable building lots, fronting on Madison, Washington, lake, and other across; only two blocks from Central Park and adjacent to the new cax worts. (naw in operation) of the O. 2 N. W. L. E. Co. and F. M. Agent for worth of the Co. 2 N. W. L. E. Co. and F. M. Agent for worth of the Co. 2 N. W. L. E. Co. and F. M. Agent for worth of the Co. 2 N. W. L. E. Co. and F. M. Agent for worth of the Co. 2 N. W. L. E. Co. and F. M. Agent for worth of the Co. 2 N. W. L. E. Co. and F. M. Agent for worth of the Co. 2 N. W. L. E. and He State—at.

PURGALE—BARGAINS IN 4, 10, 40, OR 80 ACRES
In So. 5, R. M. sho, I. H. sho, F. S. M.; also
5, 3, 14, 14, 6 GOODRICH, 125 Dearbornes.
TORS ALE—SINGLEWOOD LOTS, BECK'S SUE.
1. See, 21, 32, 14; shoine located lots at very low helica,
240 to 260, each; balf their real value. 14, 3 GOODRICH, 125 Dearbornes.
TORS SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LABGES STORY
I houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one
block from depots; sixty trains Gally; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 22 and 24
State—8. pones—by owners. TILLOINON BRUSS, 21 and 24 State—B. POR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO, THE Lyrest business suburb. T. A. HILL, 32 Dearborn st. POR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FIVE CARREST AND A DECIDED BARGAIN, FOR SALE—BIGLEWOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY On Sale—4. Splendid legation for grocery, hardware, or flour and food business. Lake water in front of the property by July next. Also, now house, brief haussian and large int. Centrally house of house brief haussians and large int. Centrally house of house brief haussians and large int. Centrally house of hash been been of flag level. But have been been decided by the haussian and large int. Section 10, 10 and 10

per Monros and LaSalis-sta.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—359 ACREES IN O
body is the Town of Hyde Park. SNYDER & Li
4-Nigon Suilding, northeast ourner Monros and LaSa
10R SALE—4 OR 10 ACRES AT, NORTHWESTER

car shops. Terms, bysars at 6 per out. No
carment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nigon Suilding, no
mag porus Monros and LaSalis-sta. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ANTED-BUSINESS LOT-\$3,000 TO \$4,000 FOR cash, Must be a bargain. GATES \$ CO., Room 5 to Block. LOST AND FOUND.

ort January 14. On Corner Randolfs, vi. and Pithary, a physician's diary for 15th, wit so of owner. A Bitteral reward will be paid by rectant to Dr. C. D. Patrianals, 158 North Description cards of owner. A liberal reward win a past of real inglitto Dr. C. D. Fairbanks, its North Description of the property of the Cool. Theory will be suited by wearded by making in receipt second Police Station.

OST ON THE NIGHT OF THE LITH OF THE LITH ON THE LY WAY from 85 Canales. In My Vinker's Theatre, or a theatre, one war-ring. The finder will be rewarded be awaring same at H. RROWOKE. 609 South Canales.

OST_LAST RIGHT. ABOUT 5 P. M. A EMAL pools of the control of the owarded. MINNEY SIEGER.

PTRAYED—JAN. 14. 1874. PROM THE SUBcerties, a pair of becase—one brown, one bay, a and i
are oid. Bay horse has asse on both higs, brown horse
ory light mane. A fibbreal reward will be paid for any
atremation leading to their resource. THOS. BY LINE,
9 Twentr-direct-st., or Chief of Police. Chicago.

5 REWARD—LOFT. A LARGE BLACK AND
DO has dog; wears a large brists collar; answers to
a range of Jack. The above reward will be paid for
in return to 8 Destroyres. COOK & MCLAIR. Treatment to St Descriptions of OUOR ST MICHAELS.

FREWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A PIL

Discussed that dog, approve to the name of sign
of on bell thed with bline relation, he southwest corner
as and Terrory-several dis.

DARTHER WANTED-WITH Store TO \$4,00 IN Into manufacturing business. will established, and the store of the stable o

CLAIRVOYANTS. ADAME IDELL, THE OBLEDBATED FEMAL Individual and observorate, how no equal in her profit to taking the new property, and future. Call and to obviously of his wooderful power, at his remain, fill We falloon et., Houses I and it, from 8 a. to 6 p. 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THERD AV., NEAR.

The indicator guntlesson, to place the indicator guntlesson, to place the place; the beauty that beauty that the indicator guntlesson to g

on the pressure, or to MR. T. Sec. 20, 12 Sec. 20, 12

DATTIES WISHING TO BUY, SELL OUT, OR Change their business or to arrange for partners, call at 12 Lakallest, WILLA CARRAN.

PAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EX. Changed, I came negotiated. A. H. FOWRILL, TO Christs.

CTAMMERING OR STUTTERING ON CURR, NO. DRY, Sund for circular after Jan. 19, Office Arms. Clarkets.

CTAMMERING OR STUTTERING—NO CURR, NO DAY, Send for circular after Jan, 19, Office brown from fa. it. to 8 p. in. Dr. H. T. SANBURN, 157 West Washington in.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF alcebring by JONAS A. DRIELEMAN, 207 South Clarket. Orders by mail promptly eitended to.

WANTED—COPYING OF ANY DESCRIPTION, by a priliable and assessment peninen. Address B 27, Tribute office.

WANTED—TO BUY A FRAME DWELLING TO more, west of Union Park. Apply, with particulars to L.E. Tributes office.

WASTED—TO COLLECT WAGES DUS SUB-OCCUPANTS. BOOM 3, 189 Dear bernel.

POR SALE-TRE FOWER SM SCROLL SAW, BY GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine-Broker, 20 East

Washington-et.

FOR SALE VERY OFRAP-A MACHINE SHOP, suitable for the manufacture of light machinery or obbine purposes building. Electric warmed by statement of the statement o PERRIN BAND RAW-HADER, HOURS SMILT.

DER SALE—A WALKER SALECH SURFACING Flauer, a seried Runtington monicing machine, a Smith mortising machine, a single-spinite shaping or friening machines, a good flarkhards assoil saw, GER-RITT, ORTOS, Richtse Broker, 22 Rast Washington-si.

DERRIN BAND RAW-HADER, HOURS SMILT.

ING Works mulais, GERRIN V. ORTON, Machine Broker, 29 Rast Washington-si.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
TOR SALE-LARGE COOK STOVE, WITH ALL Extures complete also, second-hand carpets and furniture. At Carpet-Cleaning Works, of and of West Adams—19.
OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, AUCTION ERRS, OF SOUTH Counshid, will self at motion, instrucing, furniture and household goods, now and second-hand, of weary description, to pay advances.
OSGOOD & WILLIAMS AUCTION HOUSE, OR OSGOOD & WILLIAMS AUCTION HOUSE, OR OSGOOD A WILLIAMS AUCTION HOUSE, OR A MARKET AND A COUNTY OF THE C

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. TOR SALE ONE LARGE DRAFT HORSE, WEIGHing I 400 pounds: one black mare, a years old, sound
and kind. His hands high, periodly sale for hely or childress riding or deriving; also, now tungs and harmese.
Call from it to it at stable 60 West Lake-8.

W ASTRO-A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON IN EXchange fore sood cops bears, Call at REARISLET, NEWTON GO. STABLES, in rese of 6 South
Clarke-8.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND CLARENCE
carriage on time or death for each. Apply at 86
State-8t. CHRISTONE MONNING SE.

GENTS WANTED-TWO ACTIVE AND RELL able agents to tell goods by sample in the city. Apply Nurth Clarket., Room 95.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

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FOR SALE

OF THE PART OF STREET FRAMED

A THE SALE

PERSONAL SEWING MACHINES

WANTED - A GOOD GIBL TO I

SITUATIONS WANTED

ITUATIONS WANTED-FEMAL

SITUATIONS WANTED PAMILIES IN WANT OF good Societies and German help can be supplied at Ers. DUSKE'S office, @ Milwaskes-sv.

FINANCIAL

A NUMBER OF SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON CHIL Sego real setate. M. U. BALDWIN'S CO., St and to Lastinicest. Room 2.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. RAYE FUNDS IN head for the purchase of notes, having short time to ren, secured by inside real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearbors and Madison, etc.

D'IRST CLASS FURCHASE MORET, NOTES IN THE TOTAL OF THE PROPERTY OF WASHINGTON-ST.

L'OANS MADE ON BRAY ESTATE. WANTED TO discountly replace monographs, or will take them as collaterals. S. GROSSMAN, Room 1, 198 Sate-58.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDA, WATCHER, MARKET TO LOAN ON DIAMONDA, WATCHER, and other valuable securities; loans negotiseed; in MOREY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER, and other valuable securities; loans negotiseed; in MOREY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER, with DIAMOND CHILOGO DITE PROPERTY Improved preducted. MEAD 8 COR. 18. MOREY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER, and other valuable securities; loans negotiseed; of NOREY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER, and other valuable securities; loans negotised. MOREY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER, and other valuable securities; loans negotised. MEAD 8 COR. 18. LASGRYS FEYRAL LOAN OND LANDS S. WATCHES, LOAN ON TO LOAN- 85, 600 OR \$15, 600, FOR \$ OR \$ YEARS, TO LOAN- 85, 600 OR \$15, 600, FOR \$ OR \$ YEARS, To inside real ceitate. HERITY L. HILL, \$5 Washington-st.

TO LOAN-85, 800 OR \$15, 600, FOR \$ OR \$ YEARS, Ington-st.

TO LOAN-85, 800, 610, 611, 600, and just long time, on improved city property. A \$ 7 ALMER, Jr., Hooms 18 and Jr., IN Washingtons.

WANTED-85, 600 ON GOOD REAL STATE RE-curity for Sysses. \$5,600 on good collaterals. Address J. 5,7 Thomas effices.

WANTED-85, 800 FOR \$ YEARS, ON INSIDE real ceitate necurity courts \$5,000. Apply to H. L. HILL, & Washingtons.

WANTED-85, 800 TO \$1,000 FOR \$ OR \$ YEARS, WHILL, & Washingtons.

WANTED-85, 800 TO \$1,000 FOR \$ OR \$ YEARS, Apply to H. L. HILL, & Washingtons.

WANTED-THREE OR FOUR GOOD APPLICATION of STATES. SELL, & Boyan Block.

WANTED-TO BITY-In, 600 FIRST MORTO ASSESSED.

WANTED-TO BITY-In, 600 FIRST MORTO ASSESSED.

WANTED-1 MERCHATELY \$1,000 FIRST MORTO ASSESSED.

WANGED-IMMEDIATELY 94,00 ON REAL OF VALUE OF VAL TO EXCHANGE TO EXCHANGE FIVE BUILDING LOT AT RESERVED.

TO EXCHANGE TRANSPORT A MAGILLA.

TO EXCHANGE TRANSPORT A MAGILLA.

TO EXCHANGE THE MOREY A MAGILLA.

TO EXCHANGE THE MOREY A MAGILLA.

TO Excell to Website bouses and less, desired, for country business property, and for instances and the more than the man hard believed. The more from the more than and party cash.

The acres from the boulevard, man Maplewood, for the side presents.

To excell the acres of Austin, near lake the first the more from the first than the first the more from the first than and for more from the more from the first than the first tha WATER-INTORNATION OF BITTE

halfers.

cas—Reccipts to-day, 400 head, making for the week thus far 11,300 head. Are edwance on yesterday's prices, an absop, averaging 356,109, at 5.50 his sheep, averaging 356,109, at 5.50 his sheep, averaging 376,000, at 5.50 his steep, averaging 776,000, at 5.50 his sheep, averaging 776,000, at 5.50 his sheep, averaging 776,000 hours offering; a yarde disposed of; Yorken, 35.30 hours, 35.30 hours, 35.30 hours, 35.30 hours, 35.30 hours, 35.30 hours, 36.30 hours

YORK TO CARDIFF. Wiles Atlantic Steamship Company's New bill-powered. Glyde-built Steamships will maylvania Railsond Wharf, Jessey Ottestand, Jan. 24. GLAMORGAN...pab. 25. Classed, Jan. 24. GLAMORGAN...pab. 25. Classed and passengers at through rules from United States and Chuadh and particular the lated in the product of the lated, are profits in the conformal company.

AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

275 and 480 currently.

286 certificates from Oardiff. at the Comparison of the Comparison of

TIONAL LINE.

LOTTERY.

in full information sent free. Rickee for cashed by P. C. Di. VLIN, Biations out, St. Liberty-st., New York. W PUBLICATIONS.

NAV QUARTERLY HARDANA.

LIFL, Price, & 60. A Bockal and Libteal. Two Taim of constitorable length are
saided in sech number. The Magazine in gefurcel, to Bourepay, And to Faporte or forrand General fainted matter than Str. publine. Contents of the Str. Travels in Foreign
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Gov. Cook Takes the Oath and Delivers His Inaugural.

The Iowa House of Represent atives Not Yet Organized.

TEXAS.

A motion was made and adopted that the Senate repair to the Henne.

The following is the State vote: Cook, 85,549; Rubbard, 86,825; Davis, 42,805; Tsylor, 42,812.

As soon as the vote was announced, the Speaker, Esyan, said: In conformity with the mandates of the Constitution, and the requisition of this Legislature, I hereby declare Richard Cook Governor of the State of Texas for four years from the date of his installation, [Inunense cheering.] And by authority and direction or the Constitution, and declaration of this Legislature, I breeby declare R. D. Hubbard Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Texas for the term of four years, dating from his installation.

Senator Diliard moved that a committee of three be appointed from the Senate to excort the Governor-election the stand; also a like number from the House, Adopted.

appointed from the Senate to escore the Governor-alect to the stand; also a like number from the House. Adopted.

Sanators Dillard, Leadbetter, and Swift, and Representatives Sayers, Epperson, and Harris then escorted Sov. Gook and Leout. Gov. Hobbard to the Speaker's stand. Judge Lindsay administered the oath of office to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, after which the Governor delivered his imagural. This eventually the stand of the capitot to prevent the ingress or egress of the old State officers. Some of the force were white and some begroes, all with munkets and bayonets fared. Gen. Britten appeared in full-dress uniform.

It seems to be the determination of Gov. Davis to recist the taking possession of his rooms by force, unless greater force is used by his opponents.

ble Lands Hixon, Quimby, Graham,
to Prison. McCurdy, H. N. Davis, Schlechting,
Iroads. Hiller, Hixon, Barron, Johnson, Quimby,
to, Black, Krouskop, Moore,
Tossed Bills-McCurdy, Fotter, Wagner,
colled Bills-McCurdy, Fotter, Wagner,
colled Bills-Mourdy, Fotter, Wagner,
tolled Bills-Mourdy, Fotter, Wagner,
tolled Bills-Mourdy, Fotter,
tolled Bills-Mourdy, Fotter,
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toll

WINN PROTA

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribute.
OTRES, Is., Jan. 15.—The lock in the House of statives continues. Sixty-four ballots have

GEORGIA.

OLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—In the House this more-ing, bills were introduced to provide that Marshale of towns and cities may be appointed by the Mayor, in-stead of being sisched; to rapeal the set authorizing the creation of a Commission of Triberies. In the Sensie, the bill was passed to allow Gov. Al-len to use a stamp in affixing his signisture to official papers, instead of signing his atms. CRIME.

Special Disaction to the Chicago Trobess.

FORT WATER, Ind., Jun. 15.—A few days age a man giving the name of George S. Stuth, and representing himself as an agent of the Athar Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., arrived in town, as the said, for the purpose of appointing a local agent. He gave the appointment to Messre, Grahama & Gotshaalt. Smith had a contract signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and a large number of other papers showing his coanaction with the Company, all of which are now proved to be forgeries. After making the appointment, Smith drew on the Company, through Messra. Graham & Gotshall, for a considerable amount of mostey, with which he decomped, When the draft reached Hartford, the real character of Smith was revealed. Messrs, Graham & Gotshall, were notified of their being swimiled by the Secretary of the Company.

Crase.

Crase.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Fritume.

Sours Burn, Ind., Jan. 15.—A trial for breach of promise and seduction has been going on in the Crauti Court for three days, wherein Catherine N. M. Fert sued John Farnemin for de mages. The Injury after being out for over eight hours have brought in a variety siving \$10,000 damages. The trial has caused a considerable excitament, and the court-room was throught to its fullest capacity. The young man had written many letters, which being thead created much merriment in court.

Probable Murder.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
LEXISOTON, Ill., Jan. 15.—At a dance which lately coursed in Upper Machinaw, near this town, and which lasted two whole days and evenings, a fight coursed in which one Rageton Smith was pounded on the head with one Rageton Smith was pounded on

Alleged Forgery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Telluna,
Mineagum, Jan. 16.—George Clarks a brakeman on
the Milwaukes & St., Paul Railroad, was arrested at
Hartford, this State, to-day, and heought to this city,
charged with forging a blank form on the Company for 18,5%. This is only one charge of a
large number.

Surginry as Lincoln, Ill.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Amounts, Ill., Jan. 15.—The safe of Estiott & Cong., of this city, was blown open last night by burnes and robbed of 2000.

The New York Matricide. New Young, Jan. 15.—James W. Freeman, who shot his mother last night in Jersey City, coolly slieges that the shooting was accidental. His catter who was present, states that he deliberately took aim at his mother as at news leaving the room, and whot her dead on the threshhold of the door.

Fortested 'I is Ball.

New Yors, Jan. 15.—Lagrave, who has been for some time in prison here, awaiting his trial on civil and criminal charges of swindling, has disappeared. The United States Marshal, overlooking the criminal charges against him, accepted ball in \$3,000 on the civil suit, and Lagrave has not been seen since.

WAUPUN, Wis., Jan. 15.—A special to the Wisconsin, says: Three prisoners escaped from the State Prison last night, having been furnished with false here and pistods. Among the party is the celebrated David Raggio, who, with Allen, almost escaped from the Chicago jail, and also Milwankes jail during their trial for burglary.

Wife Manyder.

FORTLAND, Me., Jan. 15.—Thomas A. Piles brutally killed his wife, aged 18, in their drinking den last night.

NATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION. the country. The work of organization was com-pleted and committees were appointed to form a stand-ard of excellence. The Convention will continue through the week and important business is expected to come up. The fourth annual exhibition of the Western New York Poultry Society is now in pre-

New York, Jan. 15.—All the proprietors of places of amusement were to night notified by the police that hereafter no secred concerts be allowed on Sunday nights. The order creates considerable communications the Germans.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATION.

The Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Association Favor Independent Political Action.

A Reduction of Taxes and Expendi tures Recommended.

How Co-operation Works Among the Grangers.

Association.

Bostol Disputsh to The Chicago Prilipse.

TOTERA, Kan., Jan. 15.—The morning session of coperative Association opened with a discussion the management of the flate Board of Agricus, of which the inevitable question of the utility ented their r

Convention of the Luke County

Ation.

Correspondence of The Chicago Prouse.

Lepuntyllie, Ill., Jan. 14. Pursuant to call, the Farmers and Workingnown of Lake County met in convention at the Town House, in Libertyville, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Convention was called to order at 1 o'clock p. m., by the President of the temporary organization, C. C. Parks, who stated the objects of the Convention.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, appeinted at a previous meeting, was called for. The Committee reported the form suggested by the State Farmers' Association, which was adopted. The Convention proceeded to the election of officers for the Association for the current year.

An informal ballot was taken for President, when, it appearing that C. C. Parks had a large majority of all the votes cast, on motion his election was made unanimous.

appearing that C. C. Parks and a large majority of all the votes cast, on motion his election was made unanimous.

The other officers were elected viva voce, as follows: Vice-President, Nathaniel Vose; Scarutary, S. I. Bradbury; Treasurer, R. H. French.

The election of Contract Agent was postponed until the next meeting of the Association; and this Treasurer of the Association was authorized to set as Contract Agent until such officer should be elected.

The regular until such officer should be elected.

The regular business of the Convention having been transacted, the President them introduced to the Convention S. M. Smith, Secretary of the State Parmers' Association, who addressed the meeting for about a hour, His remarks were principally devoted to showing the immense profits made by manufacturers of certain articles, and the incomes of men who act between producers and consumers; and he thoroughly ventilated many of the oppressive monopolies that were crushing the life out of the industrial interests of the country. He showed that the only remedy for the evils we complain of was through the ballotbox; that, to stop dass legislation, by which the monopolies were enabled to plunder the imboring classes, we must elect officers from the producing classes, we must cleet officers from the producing classes, we must cleet officers from the producing classes, we must cleet officers from the producing the law takey make; that, if we would stop public plundering, we must do as New York did: case to vote as partness, and we should, as they have done by the spinules of the audience, and received the thanks of the Convention for his able address.

The Farmers of Lake proved their earnestness in braving the bites cold, coming from long distances to attend the meeting.

How the Co-operative System Works. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Dwnour, Jan. 15.—The Grangers of Dwight, Union, Round Grove, Newsia, and Broughton held a meeting to-day, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for the purpose of a warehouse on their own account. The Grangers in this locality have during the past ext months, been being buying very isrgely, at wholesale rates, of groceries, etc., and are astiched that they have saved from 5 to 10 per cent by the opunition. A case occurred here the other day which will illustrate how Grangers composed of farmers living at found Grove Township, and who have been fiberally the most wide-awake brange in this county, completely symmyed the marted of Dwight in the article of kerosene. Formerly see paid 45 cents a gallom for it. This Wide-Awake trange sunt to Unicago and purchased two barrels of grossne oil of the best quality, for which they paid 15 muts a gallon. They then sould it out to the members I that Grange for 20 cents a gallon.

OBITUARY.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, B. Co., Jan. 15.—For the Northwest, rising temperature, falling berometer, winds veering to the south, increased cloudiness, and probably a light snow in the Upper Mississippt Valley.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The range of temperature this

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

A Decisive Expression of That Body

on the Financial Question. The Inflationists Signally Routed at

All Points.

List of Propositions Voted on and De-

was then taken up. John A. Boynton, of New York, moved as a substitute for the report of the Committee the views and suggestions of the Committee appointed by the Beard of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange to consider the subject of National Finances.

Mr. Bonner, of St. Louis, offered a preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the report of the Committee on National Finances.

The debate on the report continued until 1 o'clock, when the report of the New York Produce Exchange, offered by Mr. Boynton as a substitute for the report of the Committee on National Finances, was voted on and rejected.

Mr. Stevens, of New York, withdrew his amendment offered yesterday.

Amendments offered by Messrs, Nazro, of Boston, Bonner, of St. Louis, Grubb, of Philipdelphia, and Dore, of Chicago, were severally rejected.

The original report of the Committee on National Finances was then taken up, and the four resolutions telegraphed yesterday were voted on serialism and all adopted, the first by a vote of 44 to 9, the second by a vote of 45 to 10, the third unanimously, and the fourth by 36 to 18.

The Gevernor of St. Louis said he was instructed to make the report from the Committee.

TRANSFORTATION.

The report was ordered printed, and made the special order for to-morrow murning.

Mr. Grubb, of Philadelphia, from the Special Committee to which the proposed amendments to the Revenue laws was referred, handed in a report, which will come up to-morrow.

Adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

Division of the Diocese of Wisconsin.

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 15.—The meeting of the Fond du Lac Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Appleton, completed all necessary action for the division of the Diocese of Northern Wisconsin. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Aldrich, Fond du Lac; Snydam, of Green Bay; Cooper, of Manitowor; Reeve, of Oshkosh; and Field, of Ripse, was appointed to decide upon the residence of the future Bishop. The next meeting of the Wisconsin Episcopal Council will act upon the proposed division.

POLITICAL.

MEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15.—The Prohibitionists of this State met in Convention in this city to-day, and nominated a State ticket with the name of H. D. Smith, of Southington, at its head, Resolutions were adopted condemning the depravity of the Democrate and hypocrisy of the Republicans, and pronouncing the Ideemse law a failure.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

mest gone.

New York, Jun. 15,—Arrived, steamship Wyoming
from Liverpool.

FORTLANN, Me., Jun. 15,—The steamship Scandine
vian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Operation of the Chimpo Prisons.

DayEnroux, I.a., Jan. 15.—A joint-stock company has been formed in this city for this purpose of building a new opera-house. The capital stock is \$60,000, \$14,000 of which has been taken. It is the intention to purchase the church and properly istely sold by the Fifth Street Methodist Society, and effect such fin provements and additions as to render the new hall capable of seating 1,500 people.

SUICIDE.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY. Special Dimatch to The Chicago Pribane, LINCOLN, Ill., Jaz. 15.—James A. Hudson, of this place, has been elected Treasurer of Lincoln Uni-versity, vice B. M. Beard, resigned.

FIRES.

Account of the Burning of the Stiner Mansion in New York.

The Father, Wife, and Daughter Perish in the Flames:

Two Deaths from Kerosene Explosions in St. Joseph, Mo.

The Stiner Family's Pate—Awful Fir in an East Sixticth Street Mangion New York—A Milliounire Mer chapt's Skull Crushed in—A Methe

The Alten Fire. The Alten Fire.

87, Louis, Jan 15.—The loss by the fire at Alton, Ill., yesterday, wasf about \$80,000. Insurance as follows: In the Franklin Insurance Company, 41,125; American Control, \$7,000; North British, 27,000; Etn., 25,000; London and Liverpool and Siobs, 30,000; Orient, \$1,500; Hartford, \$2,000; Girard, \$1,500; Franklin, 8t. Louis, \$2,300; Commercial, 8t. Louis, \$2,300; Firement, \$400; Home, \$4,000; Firement, \$2,000; Morth America, \$1,000.

School-House Burned.

PITTERUROS, Pa., Jan 15.—The public school-house at Millvale Borough, adjoining Allegheny City, was destroyed by fire to-day. The toulding was heated by a furnace in the basement. It is supposed to have caught fire from the furnace. Loss, about \$16,000; insured for \$5,000.

In New York.

In New York.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Empire stores, on Fronterest, Brooklyn, Alled with various kinds of merchandise, were cartially consumed by fire this afternoon Loss \$100,000. Insurance not ascertained. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—This is by far the coldest day of the winter, the n'accury standing quite near zero this morning. The h whore is full of heavy ice, some of which has lodged on the litimots shore above the held.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Fashion" was reproduced last evening at Hooley's Theatre to a not very full house. The comedy was taken off before about a week too soon, but those who then missed the opportunity of seeing a very pretty little light drama, capitally mounted and played with freshness and spirit, cannot lose the present one, and then blame the management for not giving them time.

couple of our citizens—James Relly, the sodaman, and Tommy Quinlan, who were devinted with a steep that the children with the country of the like. The our to do see the like to be cannot have the cannot have the cannot have the cannot have the like. The couple of our citizens—James Relly, the sodaman, and Tommy Quinlan, who were down the cannot have the see the like. The couple of our citizens—James Relly, the sodaman, and Tommy Quinlan, who were down the cannot and notice him. A funny thing happened to a couple of our citizens—James Relly, the sodaman, and Tommy Quinlan, who were down the canyon and stopped for a short time at McGinnis plays in the land of himself in the rest of the bog till they were driving away and knew nothing of his playful habits. Great was their surprise, therefore, to see a long-legged long-nosed beast start after them on a keen gallop, but when the creature came up with them and at a single bound landed himself in the rear of the sodawayon, our friends thought the beast was possessed of a devil and concluded their time had come. As the hog landed in the wagon Quinlan landed out, tumpling into a big mud-hote, but lirt. Kelly did not dare let go the reins and so was left alone with the enemy. He opened a rapid fire on the animal with sods-bottles, and the playful porter considering this rather rough treatment, bounded out of the vehicle at gracefully as a grayhound and galloved back to the ranch, where a crowd of men stood laughing at the pranks of pigyy."

A Pigeon-Shew.

FOREIGN.

A Majority of the Late Spanish Cories in Sympathy with Castelar.

The Report of Cardinal Antonellia Illness Denied.

Miscellaneous News from China

expected not altogether desired, will be for awhite on the side of territorial jurisdiction is now the ject of denate. The Foreign M

GREAT BRITAIN. Jan. 15.—Goldwin Smith, in an address Congress of Trades-Unions, at Shefind,

OMAHA ITEMS. Omana ILEMO.

Bresici Dispusio to The Chicago Tribuse,
Omana, Neb., Jan. 15.—Bids were opened to-day 2
the headquarters of the Department of the Paties,
this city for 1,000,000 pounds of oats and 2,144,000
pounds of oars. The awards have not yet been nade,
A stock-resizer here to-day from Willow Islams, 15
miles west of this city, eays that winfar granting he
been proved a success in that vicinity. Eight these
and cattle are feeding there on the prairie grass the
has cured on the range, and are in fine condition.

POYER-PAYNE-Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, the residence of it. Leobbisher, No. 11s West Vanishuser st. by the Rev. T. W. Guodape & Mr. De Valson Pouch of Douglaime, and Miss Lizzie Payne, of Niles, Mich.

PRESTON. Jan. 18th. May Preston, only child of E. B. and Silest Preston, age 18 months.

LARDNER - Truereday morning, Jan. 18, William Lardner, in the field of t

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 16, at 9% o'ell, Household Furniture

And, by order of R. E. JENKINS, Esq., Assistant, 1,5 Fapor Collars, and centre Shelving of Waisel To-Counters, &c., of a dry goods store. BOY 4 CO., 5t and 5t Handolph-6. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

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On SATURDAY, at St o'clock, at its Madisonia. Regular Saturday's Sale.

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ONSUMERS will find it profits before ordering elsewhere. Hi wholesale and Retail Stationer Book Manufacturers, 188 Clari DISSOLUTION ? The experimenship heretofore extranse of S. Taylor & Co., is this day expects. S. Taylor signs in liquidate liabilities.

Coloago, Jun. 6, 1874.

I shall continue to do business un la life. Ill East Madison-te, wh read to be SOCIETY MEE